FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV, SCHMIDT MOSCOW TALKS CRITICIZED

AU012100 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Plotting Meeting Brezhnev-Schmidt"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 1 ATA--The West German Chancellor Schmidt, accompanied by the deputy chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher is on a visit to Moscow. Since at the airport the chieftains of Soviet social imperialism, Brezhnev included, welcomed with great honours the Bonn senior representative.

Schmidt's visit to Moscow is linked with the intensification of the interimperialist relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union, as well as with the intensification of the demagogic offensive the imperialist powers are doing allegedly for "detente" and "disarmament". Schmidt went there as Brezhnev's guest to reactivate the "Ostpolitik".

Such visits serve the Moscow social imperialists and Bonn imperialists to hatch up counterrevolutionary plots, to the detriment of the European peoples and especially to the detriment of the German people.

In the meetings and speeches held in the Kremlin on occasion of the West German chancellor's visit, both parties beat the clamorous demagogic drums allegedly on "detente" and "disarmament". These parades are as stale as diabolic. To their falsity testifies also the fact that two countries, which on the foundations of their policy have armament and the militrisation of economy, speak of "detente" and "disarmament". Schmidt went to Moscow right after the meeting of Venice, Genscher from that of NATO, which was held in Ankara. In both these meetings it was spoken in a loud voice for the consolidation of the Atlantic alliance and for the further arming of its member countries, including here West Germany with the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

On his part Brezhnev receives the West German guest, after the savage warmongering calls and the further intensification of the fascist aggression in Afghanistan. Under these circumstances the Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting is an integral part of all that diplomatic and propaganda campaign, made by the imperialist powers in our times and which aims at embellishing the hegemonic and expansionist policy of the superpowers, to justify the aggressions and disguise the preparations for war. Through these pompous phrases and slogans the superpowers bourgeoisie and international reaction aim at deceiving the peoples, at weakening their resistance and at establishing their imperialist control and rule.

BASHKIMI VIEWS CARTER'S MEETING WITH CARRILLO

AU301555 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 80

["The Eurocommunist Favourite of U.S. Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 30 (ATA)--In one of its commentaries on the demonstrative meeting the U.S. President had with the chief of the Spanish revisionist party Carrillo during his visit in Spain, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes among others that the chief of U.S. imperialism and the other representatives of the U.S. bourgeoisie have since long shown their preference for Carrillo, but Carter's talk with him is, how to put it, the official confirmation of choosing Carrillo as a favourite of the White House. Here we have to do with the support and evaluation of U.S. imperialism for the sabotaging activity this traitor carries out against the revolutionary movement in Spain and other countries. Santiago Carrillo, stresses the newspaper, is one of the politicians of the present day Spanish monarchy who has served and serves with devotion to the consolidation of the political, military and economic domination of U.S. imperialism in Spain.

"The Americans who have invested in Spain should not be disturbed in the least. As communist [word indistinct] and as a Spaniard, I can guarantee that their investments will be respected. If it was possible I would guarantee even for one thousand years"--Carrillo has stated. The newspaper mentions the practical assistance the revisionists of Carrillo have given for the extension of the investments and the U.S. penetration in Spain and other countries, the fact that leaders of the Spanish revisionist party actively take part in the "associations" and "institutes" created by U.S. imperialism to penetrate in various regions of the world.

U.S. imperialism, BASHKIMI writes further on, wants to further activate the Carrillist agency, be it in the Spanish framework, in regard to the attempts of Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC, be it in the West European framework, so that it serves with more impetus to the American hegemonic policy and dictate as well as the stamping out of the revolutionary struggles. This is a difficult task, stresses the newspaper, because the Eurocommunist Carrillo, like his U.S. boss, is and is being ever more discredited, because the revolutionary consciousness and struggle of the proletariat and the peoples is mounting with each passing day.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION 27, 28 JUNE

27 June Report

AU281330 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Report by Tirana Radio correspondent Timo Luto on fifth session of the Albanian People's Assembly which opened in Tirana today at 1800 hours]

[Text] The fifth session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania opened today at 1800 hours. Taking their seats at the Presidium amid applause by the deputies were Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Haki Toska, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Qirjako Mihali, Pilo Peristeri, Lenka Cuko and Llambi Gegprifti. Also taking seats at the Presidium were the members of the People's Assembly Presidium and the government.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, declared the session opened and presented the agenda of the current session to the assembly.

Following a vote on it, the following agenda was approved:

1--Approval of the draft labor code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;

2--Approval of the draft law on the establishment of the ministry of communal economy;

3--Approval of decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium; and

4--On some changes in the composition of the People's Assembly.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, the floor was taken by Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who reported on the first item on the agenda--the draft labor code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

He said, among other things: This session of the People's Assembly is taking place at a time when a tide of enthusiasm and great mobilization prevails among the working class, the cooperative peasantry and all our working masses who, led by our glorious party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, are striving to implement the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress, the tasks defined by the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum and the recent very important advice of Comrade Enver. Efforts of revolutionary fervor are exerted everywhere to fulfill the tasks of the 1980 plan--the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--development of the economy and culture and drafting the Seventh 5-Year Plan completely based on our own resources and forces.

The Albanian people, strongly united around the Albanian Workers Party, are advancing, courageously and heroically defeating the stringent imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and successfully building socialism. The elections for people's councils and courts held in April of the current year were another full evidence of this great moral and political unity. They were a lively expression of the love of the broad peoples' masses for the party and their firm belief in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Along with the consolidation of the state and improvement of socialist legislation the AWP, loyal to the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the interests of the working class and other working masses, has always also paid particular attention to labor legislation.

The draft labor code is a logical continuation of the previous codes but qualitatively of a higher degree, responding to the current stage of the country's socialist construction under the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the class struggle (?waged) on a national and international plane. The draft labor code presents a further development and more perceptible application of our party's policy in the field of labor relations. It reflects our objective reality and the fundamental revolutionary transformations which have taken place in our country under the AWP leadership. The draft labor code has been worked out according to the implementation of the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress, the teachings of Comrade Enver and the Marxist-Leninist principles and the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The labor legislation, just as all our laws, has a proletarian class character and it reflects the will of the working class and other working masses. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism embodied in the revolutionary experience of our party are also fully reflected in the draft labor code. One of the main characteristics of the draft labor code is that the rights of the workers and employees are inseparable and they have been established on the basis of harmonization of the interests of the socialist society with the individual interests, giving priority to the general interests.

This harmonization of social interests with the individual interests is based on social (?ownership) over the means of production. This harmonization is particularly reflected in the implementation of the right (?over the means of production).

Comrade Pali Miska continued: The labor code, guided by these teachings, sanctions that work is a duty and a right for every citizen fit for work and that the state guarantees work for the citizens wherever needed for the country's economic and cultural development and wherever required by the interest of the fatherland. Stemming from the right and duty to work is also the right for vacation, for holiday after work, creation of conditions for health services for workers and their protection, engagement with creative activity, the right for compensation according to one's skill and work without permitting discrimination in the income among the workers and the equality between women and men in the field of labor relations.

The draft labor code includes a special chapter which deals with the qualification of workers and employees and discipline in work as an absolute condition for building socialism in struggle against manifestations of liberalism and the spirit of [word indistinct], influence and pressure exerted by the bourgeois-revisionist ideology. The actual conditions of socialist construction in our country call for ever greater strengthening of proletarian discipline.

The new labor code, Comrade Pali Misko concluded, will play an active part in the fulfillment of the great tasks in all fields defined by the coming 5-year plan which, as stressed also by the recent Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum for upgrading the level of scientific research work, is the first 5-year plan that we will draft and implement by relying only on our own forces and internal material and human resources and by developing and intensifying the scientific-technical revolution.

The approval of the new labor code by the current session of the People's Assembly will be another great victory of our working class, under the AWP leadership, because it embodies its will and interests. It will be enthusiastically welcomed by all our workers and it will mobilize them to honorably fulfill the tasks of the 1980 plan and to prepare for new battles for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Therefore, I invite you, comrade deputies, to unanimously approve the new labor code.

The floor was then taken by Aranit Cela, chairman of the Juridical Commission, who reported on behalf of this commission. He said, among other things: The (?compilation) of the new labor code, as an implementation of the task defined by the Seventh AWP Congress, marks a great success in the field of our socialist [word indistinct]. The draft labor code regulates the work relations of workers and employees and frees the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat from all kinds of exploitation, the system guided by the party with its proletarian policy and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory and practice. Therefore, the basic principle permeating the whole structure of these relations in the draft labor code lies in the leading role of the party and its policy and ideology. The draft labor code has been worked out in such a way that it will primarily serve the country's socialist construction. It is adjusted to help socialist organization of work and rapid development of social production. At the same time, the labor legislation secures complete application of the workers' right and tasks. This reflects the party's policy also in the harmonization of the interests of the socialist society with the individual interests, giving priority to the general interests and further (?broadening) and developing the rights of citizens closely connected with the country's socialist construction.

The policy of the workers party is clearly reflected also in that portion of the draft labor code which sanctions the care which the state should show for a continual improvement of the ideological, education, cultural, and technical standards of the workers and employees. This should be achieved on the basis of a continual intensification of the scientific-technical revolution.

The draft labor code, reflecting the Marxist-Leninist policy of the party and the principles of our constitution, anticipates a number of guarantees regarding the right to work and protection of the workplace for every worker. In our country the worker and employee are secure not only as regards to finding work according to their professions and skills connected with the needs of the society, but are also legally and (?practically) protected from any possible arbitrariness on the part of the administration.

In our socialist state--where the power belongs to the workers, the construction of the economic base pertains to the socialist system of the economy and the socialist ownership over the means of production and unemployment and exploitation of man by man have been eliminated once and for all--the right to work and the duty to work do not contradict each other. They are merged into a single thing. Therefore, the draft labor code, guided by the party's policy, makes stronger requirements over proletarian discipline in work. What stands out in this field as well is that priority is given to the fulfillment of the duty toward the right [words indistinct] and violations of discipline.

The labor legislation, Comrade Aranit Cela concluded, is compulsory for all. Its precise application serves the country's socialist construction. The cadres and employees, regardless of their functions and positions, are, like all the workers, compelled to precisely and in time implement the requirements of the labor code and other legislation. Finally, I invite you, comrade deputies, to unanimously approve our new socialist labor code.

At this point the first sitting of the Fifth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was adjourned. The next sitting will take place tomorrow at 0900 hours.

28 Jun Report

AU281831 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Report by Tirana Radio correspondent Timo Luto on porceedings of the second and final sitting of the Fifth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the Albanian People's Assembly]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which opened yesterday afternoon, continued its proceedings at another sitting held this morning at 0900 hours. The sitting dealt with discussions on the draft labor code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which was presented to the People's Assembly for approval at its sitting yesterday. Comrade Rita Marko, deputy of Durres District, was the first speaker. The floor was then taken by Thanas Diamanti, deputy of Berat District; Eva Budina, deputy of Tirana District; Osman Dellinja, deputy of Korce District; Margarita Hajati, deputy of Shkoder District; Luan Babemeto, deputy of Durres District; Romeo Ashiku, deputy of Elbasan District; Jovan Bardhi, deputy of Diber District; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy of Kukes District; Dhimiter Coku, deputy of Fier District; Lumturi Rexha, deputy of Tirana District; and Rahman Hanku, deputy of Diber District. At this point the discussions were concluded.

The sitting then referred to the approval of the draft labor code. Following a vote, initially article per article and then as a whole, the labor code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was unanimously approved.

The sitting then dealt with the second item on the agenda--the approval of the draft law on the establishment of the ministry of communal economy. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, the draft law was presented by Comrade Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. As regards this draft law, Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, informed the assembly that the Juridical Commission of the People's Assembly and the commission for health, communal services and post and telecommunications had no remarks to make on the written report about the establishment of the ministry of communal economy. Following a vote, initially article per article and then as a whole, the law on the establishment of the ministry of communal economy was unanimously approved.

At the proposal of Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the assembly approved the appointment of Comrade Rrapo Dervishi as minister of the communal economy.

Concerning the third item on the agenda--the approval of decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium--the floor was taken by Comrade Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium. Following a separate vote on this item, the decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium were unanimously approved.

The sitting then dealt with the fourth and last item on the agenda--on some changes in the composition of the People's Assembly Presidium. The floor was taken by Comrade Hekuran Isai who presented the proposals on the changes in composition of the People's Assembly Presidium. He proposed that Comrade Rrapo Dervishi be relieved of his post as member of the People's Assembly Presidium; and that Comrade Telo Mezini be relieved of his post as secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium and that he remain a member of the Presidium. He also proposed that Comrade Xhafer Spahiu be appointed secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium. Following a vote on this item, the submitted proposals were unanimously approved.

At this point the agenda set for the proceedings of this session was concluded.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, then delivered brief remarks declaring the Fifth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly closed.

REPORTAGE ON AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

ATA Report

AU271847 Tirana ATA in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Successes and Perspectives for the Albanian Science"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA)--As it has been reported on June 24 and 25, 1980, under the direction of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who held an important speech, the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania was convened. Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA delivered at this plenum the report of the Political Bureau "elevate the level of research scientific work and increase its effectiveness for the actual and perspective development of the country".

The report reflects the successes achieved over the years of the people's power in the field of science and technology and points out the tasks to carry forward the research scientific work.

The Albanian sciences have always been permeated by the proletarian party spirit and have militated for the line and ideology of the party. They are developed in close links with life and production and have been fully put in service of the country's socialist construction and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland.

Through the united energies of the talented specialists, technicians and workers, important studies have taken place in various fields of economy, culture and defence. They are able to design and build great hydro power complicated projects of the present world level now. They discover and exploit the riches of the subsoil, build industrial and reclamation projects, produce machinery for agriculture, industry, construction and transportation, etc.

Social sciences too, led by the party and its ideology, have rendered a valuable contribution in clarifying and substantiating the laws of the socialist society and of the current world development, have exposed the bourgeois and revisionist view points and practices and have always upheld the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The development of economy, as it is said in the report, demands the assimilation and wide application of the technical and natural sciences. The technical and natural sciences have made possible the discovery and utilization of new kinds of useful minerals, the increase of the scale of their complex usage, the improvement of the mechanization of the work processes.

But the present needs and the prospects of the development of the economy of the country lay down new and greater tasks to study the ways for the integral and useful utilization of the raw materials, fuels and materials.

In the coming five year plan according to preliminary calculation, it follows that industrial production will increase by 40-42 percent as against the 6th Five Year Plan and that of agriculture by 41 percent. The attainment of these targets is connected with the increase of the discovery and extraction of the useful minerals and fuels, with their utilization and processing, with the improvement of the technical-economic indexes etc. On the other side, we should have to locally ensure new kinds of minerals and raw materials.

Our science is faced with very important and urgent tasks both in the field of extraction and in that of the industrialization of minerals with high technical-technological and economic indexes. Profound studies are needed for the improvement of the technology of extraction and enrichment. A degree of recuperation of about 95 percent of the useful elements should be ensured. Upgrading should include all the minerals, not only the poor minerals, but in perspective also the rich ones turning them into concentrates. The technological remains should be reduced and be used in the most complete way, especially by turning them into useful elements. The report points out the successes and tasks for the future to master the new technology and improve existing technology.

The talented Albanian specialists, technicians and workers, have also rendered a valuable contribution to the solution of the important problems in the field of the technology of production in many objects which were left incomplete or were sobotaged by the Chinese revisionists, as well as in many other objects set up self-reliantly.

Pointing out the successes achieved in the field of mechanization and automatization of the processes of work and production, the report stresses among other things that the automatic system of management has long since been introduced in the industrial technology and in other fields in our country too and sets the task to increase the scale of mechanization and automatization.

Further on the report dwells at length on the great and very important tasks the Albanian science be faced with for the development of agriculture, which has entered the road of its intensification and modernization. Today in special economies, in all the sown area we have managed to get 45-50 quintal wheat per hectare, 70-75 quintal maize per hectare, 24-25 quintal sunflower per hectare, 18-20 quintals cotton per hectare, 500-540 quintal sugar beet per hectare, over 80 quintals food unit per hectare, 3200-3700 kg milk per cow, and in many sectors and brigades there have been taken higher yields, something which shows that the agricultural science is broadly applied in production.

One of the main directions of the study and scientific work in agriculture is the preservation, increase and enrichment of land. The regulation of the water regime of land constitutes a broad field for study. Irrigation, as compared with preliberation period, has increased over 13 times giving a powerful impulse to the intensification of agricultural production. The irrigation capacity in 1979 has amounted to 52 percent of the arable area, holding the first place in Europe and among the first places in the world.

As a result of the careful work being done with land, the tendency is to always enrich it. Averagely 90 quintals of manure per hectare of agricultural land are ensured and 145 kg of active substance are used through chemical fertilizers.

The specialists and agricultural working people have achieved perceptible results in the increase of genetic abilities of seeds and livestock breeds. New varieties of wheat have been fostered in every 4-5 years and of high quality and yields have been created. Successes have been achieved in the production of the seeds of industrial crops, in the species and varieties of fruit trees, in the production of forest saplings, etc. The pure breeds and the crossing of breeds prevail in the stockraising. There have been improved nearly 100 percent of pigs and poultry, as well as 72 percent of cattle and 50 percent of sheep.

The report defines the targets of the scientific work in agriculture.

Among these objectives is the creation and spreading of new wheat biotypes with a productivity of 70-80 quintals per hectare, the increase of productive ability by 10-15 percent more than the existing hybrids and until 1985 all the demands of economies be fulfilled with new hybrids; the creation and spreading of the varieties of cotton with a productive ability by 30-40 quintals per hectare; the creation and spreading of hybrids and varieties of sunflower with biological ability with over 30-35 quintals per hectare, etc. Stockraising too is faced with important objectives.

Further on, dealing with the successes of the research-scientific work in the field of constructions, the report points out that great and difficult problems have been solved to cope with the great volume of constructions. It is a great victory, the report stresses, that our country today is able to design and set up self-reliantly every object the economy is in need of, be it an industrial, hydro-technical, railway, cultural object, etc.

With regard to the tasks we are faced with to elevate the level of theoretical sciences and their connection with the concrete problems of production, the report points out among the other things that the studies in the physical sciences should be intensified and researches should be done in the field of the applied nuclear physics. The methods of the physics of neutrons should be mastered and they should be used in favour of production. Studies should be done for the physics of solid body. Measures should be taken to organise the studies and apply the technology and the strengthening of lazer rays to the assistance of production, science and the strengthening of the defence of homeland. Studies should begin in the field of biophysics too.

Broad scope has been opened to the mathematic, sciences, those of chemistry, biological ones, etc.

Special attention in the report has been devoted to the role of social sciences in the socialist construction of the country.

Here, stresses the report, the creative thought of the party the outstanding theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, comes to the fore in particular, in which we find the scientific generalization of the rich revolutionary experience of our party and people, the Marxist-Leninist statement of the problems of the construction of the socialist society, the key to the solution of the great tasks we are faced with.

One of the main targets of the social sciences has been and remains the profound and allround study of the revolutionary experience of the party and our people in the revolution and construction of socialism. Very valuable studies have been undertaken in this field and a series of scientific actions have been organized. Now this work should be further deepened, the laws of the process of development should be discovered, lessons and conclusions for the present and the future should be drawn.

As it follows from the report great tasks are set to the economic sciences, especially for the increase of the effectiveness of social production, for the increase of the work productivity and the reduction of the expenditure of production and circulation, on the increase of labor productivity and ensuring from it the greatest part of the increase of social production is also based that great leap which is envisaged to be made in the norm of accumulation for the 7th Five Year Plan, which must amount to about 35 percent.

The report dewlls further on upon the special important role of the political, philosophical and social sciences in the present stage of the development of the country.

The processes of the present development of the socialist revolution in all fields and directions, political, economic, ideological and cultural, the report stresses, must become object of the scientific studies. Actually, our party has gained a rich experience and provides a great example in the triumphant and incessant continuation of the revolution. The task is that this experience of national and international value must be generalized ever better and the socialist construction be carried forward, barring the road to any possible danger coming from the revisionist counterrevolution which led to the capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

After mentioning the tasks the social sciences which study the history of the Albanian people, their language and culture, are faced with, the report dwells on some problems which have to do with the improvement of management and organization of scientific work.

The new society we are setting up the report concludes cannot be understood and developed without relying on science. But at the same time, socialism is the only order which creates all the conditions and opens the broadest ways to the impetus and allround development of science and technology.

Hoxha Speech

AU291604 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jun 80

["The Progress of the Country Is Inseparable From the Development of Science and Technology--From Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech at the meeting of the 8th Plenum of the CC of the PLA"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA)--Our party has devoted and will devote a great importance to science and scientific and technical progress in our country, because their development has been and is indivisible from the needs of our social socialist life, said among others the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in his speech at the end of the proceedings of 8th Plenum of the CC of the PLA, which is published today on the front pages of the newspapers.

Our country, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha in his speech, has now reached an advanced stage of economic and social development in which the research-scientific, creative and transforming activity has had and has its very important role and place but that the work should continue to raise it to a higher quantitative and qualitative level so that it contributes further and more effectively to all this development.

Our country is the only country successfully building the genuine socialist society in special historic conditions, encircled by the capitalist-revisionist world and receiving no foreign economic aid or credit. This does not happen with the small states, even not with the big ones which as capitalist and revisionist they are, use even science and technique as a means to supress and exploit the broad working masses, to realize their predatory imperialist ends.

Our country is also faced today with magnificant tasks set by the 7th Five Year Plan we are drafting and which will be carried out completely with our own forces. It is precisely these main circumstances that made the Political Bureau decide to discuss particularly at this meeting of the Central Committee the problems of science and research-scientific work, aiming at putting better science and technical progress in service of the actual and perspective development of the country, for the development of economy, the education of the new man and the strengthening and defence of the homeland.

For our party and state the science and technical-scientific progress have never been and are never an aim in itself.

The science and technique have made progress and have directly served the needs of production and social life, just as these on their part have been and are permanent encouraging factors also for the very development of science and technique.

Sciences, whether technical and natural, are a form of social consciousness, like literature, arts, etc. Science like arts, literature, technique, etc., operate on the general development of civilization, society. It is not an isolated phenomenon. On the contrary it is linked with firm and deep roots with the social, ideological, economic, political terrain. Science is linked and developed with epochs and in various epochs. Science or scientific opinion, cannot and should not be detached from the social frame where it evolves. In this way it is inseparable from the general history of mankind, from the progress of society.

The practice of society is the source of the development of sciences and the criterion which proves the correctness of their theses. Today the connection between the development of science, technique and the productive forces has become closer, under the influence of science and technical and scientific progress. It is also increased the material and intellectual potential of society, which on its part gives a new impulse to the development of science. Its development always pursues a materialist dialectical road.

Society, Comrade Enver Hoxha said further on, influences the development of science, but this too, influences the development of society. Socialist revolution in particular gives a great drive to science. It is common knowledge the development the science assumed in the French democratic-bourgeois revolution, but the Great October Socialist Revolution, led by Lenin and Stalin, gave a colossal impulse to science.

With the triumph of the people's revolution and the construction of socialism in our country science has assumed a great impetus. It is an incontestible fact that our social sciences, applying the line and the policy of the party, have rendered their valuable contribution to clarify and substantiate scientifically the laws of the development of the socialist society, the defence of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and to expose the bourgeois and revisionist views and practices, to elaborate scientifically the ancient and glorious history of our people. They have played and play a great role for the communist education of the working people, for the improvement of the relations in production and of the superstructure of our socialist society.

Important studies and works have been carried out for the fast rate development of the productive forces, for the setting up of a complex and independent economy and for the setting up of the material-technical basis of socialism. The workers, cooperativists and specialists are forging ahead with their opinions. They are making proposals for improvement, to replace the old with the new. Dwelling further on upon the work that should be done so that the development of science and technical progress become a powerful support for the realization of the targets and major tasks we are faced with, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that science is faced with the task to engage all the knowledge and energies for the new five year plan we are drafting.

The main links and directions of the research-scientific work and technical progress, he said, are defined in the fundamental orientations the CC has put forward for the perspective development of economy and culture. For the 7th Five Year Plan they consist in the development in width and depth of the heavy industry for the extraction, upgrading and processing of the minerals, in the development and strengthening of the energetic base of the country mainly in the oil industry, in the conclusion and commissioning with full capacity of exploitation of the projects the Chinese revisionists sabotaged and left incomplete, where the engineering industry plays a special role, in the development of agriculture and livestock, in the fulfillment of the needs of the country's defence as well as in the development of the other branches and sectors of economy and culture.

It is required from the scientific work a generalization improvement and a whole positive transformation in practice and theory, a qualitative outbreak, as to say, a revolution in production, technique, technology or organization, in the whole factory, in all the factories which are the same or similar to it, in various fields of our development giving solution to the actual problems emerging from life as well as to open up perspectives.

After pointing out the successes achieved in the field of technology and constructions such as the setting up self reliantly of a series of lines, sections and plants, as well as the production of tractors, oil drilling rigs, ships and other means of transport, Comrade Enver Hoxha underlined that now time has come and possibilities are created to think and work with more perspective for the drawing up and turning out of machineries and equipments of new types with technical-economic indices and parameters that conform with the level of the present technique and technology.

Actually, our country is embarking more broadly on a new stage of the engineering industry, in that of machine building industry. According to the draftplan, of the 7th Five Year Plan, the production of the machines and equipment will increase by nearly 80 per cent as against the 6th Five Year Plan, something which has happened in no other five year plan.

On the basis of the agrarian Marxist-Leninist policy of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha went further on, our agriculture has marched and is marching on an original, correct road with clear prospects. We have managed to achieve that 2/3 of population live in the countryside and will continue to maintain its largest part live there. We do this by developing agriculture on an intensive and extensive road, as well as by introducing more intensively in the territory of the countryside even the industry and activity of the branches of the other sectors of economy. Nevertheless, agriculture will always hold the main place in the countryside. We march on the road of the intensification of agricultural production, in the conditions when we continue to increase the labour power in agriculture from the population of the countryside and partially from the city too. Likewise, we are successfully applying the policy of the constant narrowing of the differences between countryside and city.

The march on this road is a great success. It is in the interest of the whole society, something which happens nowhere in the world where the countryside is emptied and agriculture is being degraded. On the one hand, the capitalists and revisionists speak of the transformation of their countries into industrial and superindustrial, but, on the other hand, they are faced with incontestible facts of marking the time and fall of agricultural production, profound agrarian crisis, gloomy prospects, and the panic that has struck them. Somewhere loudly and somewhere in an undertone they are compelled to admit these phenomena from the positions of neomalthusianism.

The promotion of the achievements in the field of agrarian policy, the progress of the countryside and the development of agriculture, its rapproach and march side by side with the city, set great tasks to the agricultural, economic and social sciences, to delve in the study of the problems of the extensive and intensive development of agriculture, those of the harmonization of the branches of agricultural production and of the effectiveness, improvement of the relations of distribution and exchange, the educational, cultural and social progress of our socialist countryside.

Further on Comrade Enver Hoxha said:

Our party plays a militant and vanguard role in defence of Marxism-Leninism. Life brought it about to us to build socialism in our country in special conditions and circumstances, encircled by savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, to march successfully forward and in untrodden paths.

Viewing the problem in this way, great tasks and problems are set to the social sciences both to generalize the experience of the revolution and our socialist construction, and to substantiate in the most scientific way the perspectives of our development.

The bourgeoisie and the revisionists, all the (?scribiers) of the capital, philosophers, politicians, economists, sociologists, historians and their other lackeys have been caught by fevers and are striving to prettify and defend the rotten and oppressive capitalist order, to impede the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples, to combat and revise the Marxist-Leninist theory on the revolution, the party of the working class and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the construction of socialism, the class struggle and its other cardinal problems. In this mire created by the international bourgeoisie, in the framework of the counterrevolutionary global aims of the imperialist strategy, it is an imperative duty that social sciences, under the leadership of the party, play an ever greater role to defend Marxism-Leninism, to open perspectives and bring better to light the experience of our socialist revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, led by Lenin and Stalin on the basis of the doctrine of Marx and Engels, is known far and wide in the world. Therefore all speak of it, ill or good while our revolution is relatively known less. The overwhelming majority of people in the world know that there exists a Socialist Albania, which stands firm and which has its own line, but they wonder and say: "How does it happen? How does this Albania stand in this way?"

It is the duty of our social sciences that through the scientific generalizations and studies explain the objective and subjective factors of the revolution and our socialist construction, to explain that the situation created with us was exploited by the party, loyally pursuing the Marxist-Leninist theory in the concrete conditions of our country. This theory indicates to us the revolutionary road which absolutely the others too, will pass through foiling imperialism and revisionism.

Despite the pressures, blackmail, frauds and corruptions, at the present epoch it is happening what our great classics Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have scientifically envisaged that the antagonistic contradiction between the productive forces and the exploiting and oppressing capitalist relations in production have entered the road of solution. The oppressed and exploited proletariat, the millions of hungry people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and everywhere in the world will endure until the cup is filled to the brim and they will surely burst out in revolution.

Our socialist country is and should be still more an example of inspiration and encouragement for the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the world. From this once again emerges the indispensability that our social sciences, the political philosophical economic, historical, linguistics, ethnography etc, must make complex studies and generalizations on the ancient history of the Albanian people, on the heroic past and its genesis, on the history of the language and creation of our nation, on the glorious national liberation struggle, on the road we have followed for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the creation and development of the socialist economy and culture and on a series of other problems emerging from life and our revolutionary development.

A progressive country which builds the genuine socialism must be distinguished also by the material and spiritual culture of the people, by the socialist way of living beginning with our new man and cultural elevation of our people, with the development and care being shown for the health of the people on the problems of town planning and architecture down to the trade and culture of service, must be distinguished in every field of life. All these demand a study-scientific work with broad horizons and perspectives, just as it is required that better measures be adopted on the side of the state organs and all the other levers of the party.

At the end of his speech Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke on the importance that the further improvement of direction and organization of the research scientific work has in the present stage and gave a series of very valuable instructions and advices in this direction.

VISIT OF AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GUEST REPORTED

AU012110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Prof Peter Oberhuber, chairman of the Austrian-Albanian Friendship Society, and his wife have paid a 2-week visit in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. During their stay in Albania they visited various districts of the country and met workers in the field of art and culture. The guests from Austria were also received by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, and Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Austrian guests have left Albania.

HIGH CHROMIUM PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL PLANS NOTED

AU011121 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Albanian Held the Second Place in the World for the Export of Chromium"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA)--In the overall production of the mineral of chromium Albania holds the 3rd place in the world whereas in the production per capita of the population, she holds the first place. In 1979, as regards to the export of this mineral she held the second place.

As against 1960, the extraction of chromium ore has increased by 3.5 times, whereas this year it will increase by 47 percent as against 1975. Likewise, during the last two decades the number of the newly discovered mineral resources has been 4 times larger. During the two current months for the mineral of chromium the same volume of drillings equal to that of the whole year 1961 is conducted. In the discovery of the resources of this mineral complex geological-geophysical methods are being widely used, whereas new big and mechanised mines have been opened for its exploitation. In order to further increase the values of the chromium ore, two modern upgrading plants and one smelting plant which produces ferro-chromium have been set up during the recent years.

Completely relying on its own forces, the Albanian chromium industry is going towards its complex development and includes the main links: research, discovery, opening, exploitation, selection, enrichment and smelting. The chromium briquette and the production of chromium plated steel will also be realized soon.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES SOVIET STATE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

AU301221 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the visiting Soviet official Ivan Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, in Sofia yesterday. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Questions concerning the further development and intensification of cooperation in the construction sector and in the fields of industrial production of building materials, architecture and town development were discussed. The meeting was attended by Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, and by Stefan Staynov, chairman of the committee of architecture and urbanization attached to the Council of Ministers, who participate in the talk.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS BANQUET

AU301220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at an official dinner given in Stara Zagora in honor of the diplomatic corps accredited to Bulgaria, on 26 June 1980]

[Excerpt] At the Vereya restaurant in Stara Zagora, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the chiefs of diplomatic missions and their wives. Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to the health, happiness and further successes of the diplomats and their families.

Our first leader dwelt on the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and spoke about the promising prospects for the forthcoming 5 years. Dealing with the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov expressed the Bulgarian Government's concern about the deterioration of the international atmosphere. He stressed our country's wish to struggle for the practical implementation of the principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and for the good preparation and fruitful outcome of the Madrid meeting. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed once more Bulgaria's readiness to develop good neighborly relations with all Balkan states, as well as to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation. The chairman of the State Council expressed gratitude to the diplomats for their activities in expanding and consolidating cooperation between their respective countries and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SFRY TECHNOLOGICAL UNION DELEGATION

AU011911 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (STA)--Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the visiting delegation of the Union of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia, led by Mr Vajo Skendzic, chairman of the union and member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav guests were made familiar with the basic tasks the BCP and Bulgaria are facing at present. Discussed were also the questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation between the scientific and technological unions of Bulgaria and the Union of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia. Mr Ivan Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the science and technology unions of Bulgaria, and Mr Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA QUESTIONS U.S. MOTIVES TOWARD SFRY

AU301242 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 80 p 7

["ZR"-signed commentary in the column: "On the Margin": An Obtrusive Defender"]

[Text] In our foreign political note on the seventh page of yesterday's issue we mentioned that in Belgrade U.S. President J. Carter again posed as the "defender of Yugoslav independence." At a reception in the Yugoslav capital he said: "I am here to reaffirm our firm support for Yugoslavia's independence, its territorial integrity and unity." The TASS commentator N. Zinovyeva notes that other American representatives as well do not miss a single opportunity to make similar declarations. It is obvious that beneath the "noble" wrapping all these declarations conceal evidently provocative contents. They insinuate that someone is threatening Yugoslavia's independence. The TASS commentator stresses that as far as Yugoslavia is concerned that country has traditionally implemented a policy of nonalignment, a policy that elicits esteem and respect. The following question is appropriate in this context: What goal does Washington pursue by foisting itself upon Yugoslavia as a relentless defender? Is it not perhaps an attempt to divert that country from its permanent foreign political line?

VISITING AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD011917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is now visiting Czechoslovakia. "What is the purpose of your visit?"--this was the first question we put to Comrade Sarboland:

[Begin Sarboland recording in Dari with Czech translation superimposed] The main purpose of my visit is to attend the international film festival at Karlovy Vary, where we want to show one of our films. Apart from that, I will have talks with the minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, Milan Klusak, and with the central directors of Czechoslovak film and Czechoslovak television. Our talks will deal with Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation in the sphere of culture and the aid afforded to Afghanistan by our Czechoslovak partners. [end recording]

When asked: "How do you assess the domestic political situation in Afghanistan," Comrade Sarboland said:

[Begin Sarboland recording in Dari with Czech translation superimposed] As you know, the imperialist forces headed by the United States, Chinese Maoism and an entire system of reactionary forces in our region, are endeavoring to reverse the course of development in Afghanistan. Of course, no revolution is without difficulties. Afghanistan and its revolution has its peculiarities, its specific character, but our party and government are succedding in strengthening their unity with the people. When the popular masses, the entire nation, support the revolution, when the party is succeeding in organizing and educating the people, then there is no force in the world which can defeat the revolution, and this is the case of our revolution. International reaction is sending gangs of saboteurs to Afghanistan to set mosques on fire, destroy schools, kill children and poison people with chemical weapons. They try as hard as they can to destroy our revolution and kill our people. I am, however, firmly convinced that these attempts by the forces of reaction are hopeless.

To illustrate the current situation in Afghanistan a little more clearly, let me mention one example. At the time of Amin, 21 out of the 27 Afghan provinces were experiencing the ravages of civil war. Now, one can talk about a civil war--and only a partial one--in the case of four border provinces, and it is there only because saboteurs trained in Pakistan by American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors are being sent there to stir up trouble. But I can tell you quite truly that our party and government have the situation firmly under control and that they enjoy the broad support of the people. The situation is improving day by day, and our power is getting stronger. [end recording]

At the close of the interview, we asked the Afghan minister of information and culture, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland what is his assessment of the all-round Soviet aid afforded to Afghanistan in dealing with armed attacks and external interference:

[Begin Sarboland recording in Dari with Czech translation superimposed] As you know, a limited contingent of Soviet troops was invited to Afghanistan on the basis of the 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and on the basis of Paragraph 51 of the UN Charter. This was necessitated by external interference in Afghan affairs and incessant provocations against Afghanistan by reactionary forces headed by the United States and China. Both the Afghan and Soviet Governments have repeatedly stated that as soon as the threat posed by the imperialist forces against Afghanistan no longer exists, Soviet troops will be withdrawn from our territory. The return of some units to the Soviet Union is therefore quite understandable and it confirms the previous statements of both governments. The situation in Afghanistan is improving step by step,both as regards the economy and politics, and our security is being strengthened. Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and thanks to the work of our party and government, the protection and strength of our revolution is ensured--and the revolution is becoming stronger. [end recording]

INDRA, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MONGOLIA

LD011954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived in Mongolia today for an official, friendly visit. It was welcomed at the airport by Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Tsedenbambyn Gotov, secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural; and other official personages.

LENART ARRIVES IN KIEV; GREETED BY SHCHERBITSKIY

LD012227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived in Kiev by air today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party. At the airport he was welcomed by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other officials.

CPSU'S TYAZHELNIKOV RECEIVED BY POLEDNIK, DEPARTS 1 JULY

LD011630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of one of its departments, left Prague today. At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, he was a guest at the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1980.

At the end of his stay, Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov was received by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During their cordial, comradely discussion they exchanged experiences in the party work in physical culture and sport.

ROMANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY CAZACU ARRIVES 2 JULY

LD021240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Prague today on a working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. He was welcomed at the airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY SECRETARY VRHOVEC

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD011548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, who since yesterday has been on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, this morning laid a wreath on the unknown soldier's tomb on Zizkov square in Prague. Subsequently the first official talks between the two countries' delegations on bilateral relations and current international problems began in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs building. The two delegations are led by Ministers Vrhovec and Chnoupek.

Talks With Strougal, Chnoupek

[illegible]011936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, was received in Prague today by Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier.

In the course of their conversation, they praised the dynamically developing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They emphasized that this positive development was fully in keeping with the needs of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and the traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

They paid great attention to the further deepening of economic cooperation. In exchanging views on the world economic situation, they noted that a faster development of cooperation and specialization in the decisive branches of production and purposeful cooperation in third markets will facilitate a significant contribution to the intensification of mutual cooperation in the economic sphere.

The deliberations between Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, also continued today. In a friendly and open atmosphere they assessed the current international situation and topical foreign-political questions, above all the preservation of peace, detente and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe and the entire world. The two ministers reconfirmed the determination of their governments strictly to observe and consistently fulfill the conclusions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Talks With Husak

LD011338 Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here on Tuesday Yugoslav Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

They assessed in positive terms the relations between the two countries, and considered prospects of their further development in all respects. Also discussed was the present international situation and the need for greater activity of all progressive forces, to ensure successful continuation of the process of detente in the interest of preservation and strengthening of lasting peace in the world.

Also present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who met for talks with Josip Vrhovec earlier in the day.

Both sides expressed their interest in further dynamic development of bilateral relations, particularly in the sphere of economy and through higher forms of cooperation and specialization in production. Exchanges of goods between the two countries are planned to reach 1 million dollars this year.

BILAK RECEIVES DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD012312 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee received in Prague today Ib Noerlund, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark. In the spirit of traditional internationalist relations, they exchanged information regarding party activities and the situations in their countries.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 1 JULY

LD020852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] A study delegation of the Greek Communist Party, headed by Ilias Papadhimitiou, member of the Thessaly regional party committee, left Prague for Athens yesterday. In Czechoslovakia the delegation studied the experience and activities of the communist party in agriculture. In a comradely discussion with Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other about the situations in Czechoslovakia and Greece and about the tasks of the communist parties in agriculture and the food industry. The Greek Communist Party study delegation highly appraised the results of our socialist agriculture.

HAVEMANN NOTES POSSIBLE POLITICAL 'IMPROVEMENT' IN GDR

LD011404 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--In his first public statement in the GDR after years of isolation, prominent East Berlin regime critic Robert Havemann has said that "there are signs of an improvement in the political atmosphere in the GDR." In the latest edition of the Hamburg magazine STERN, the 70-year-old Havemann quotes in support of his statement the official invitation to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of antifascist resistance fighters from the Nazi Brandenburg jail which he received from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

However, in a talk with former fellow prisoners at the end of April--edited extracts from which were prereleased to DPA by STERN--Havemann underlined that the party was more isolated than ever from the masses. In this connection, Havemann also criticized Honecker's speech to mark the anniversary. According to Havemann, Honecker had not, for example, spoken about the GDR's economic problems.

With regard to the growing danger of war, Havemann said that capitalism could no longer cope with rising mass unemployment and the worsening of the energy problem. He said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was a result of Moscow's security needs.

HONECKER RECEIVES NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD011716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party and Norwegian minister of commerce and shipping, for a friendly discussion. Reiulf Steen is on an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The representatives of the two parties held an exchange of views on the policies of the SED and Norwegian Labor Party, the situation in the two states, the current international situation and relations between the two parties and states. The discussion centers in this respect on the dangers arising from the exacerbation of the international situation and on the joint responsibility on the part of all progressive and peace-loving forces, and all states to secure peace, the continuation of detente and the ending of the arms race. They concurred in noting that it is the duty of all responsible politicians to intensify the dialogue between East and West, south and north, on peace and security and to develop relations between states on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Erich Honecker reported on the constructive proposals by the Warsaw Pact states for peace and disarmament and on the appeal by the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties. Reiulf Steen reported on the results of the recent bureau meeting of the Socialist Internationale in Oslo. The two sides stressed with satisfaction that concurring or similar views existed between communists and social-democrats on important issues of peace and detente.

Erich Honecker and Reiulf Steen expressed themselves in favor of increasing the contacts between the SED and Norwegian Labor Party, despite differing ideological and political views, in the interests of peace and social progress.

The two politicians noted that it is particularly urgent to end the arms race and to agree on steps toward disarmament to reduce the danger of a thermonuclear war. They stressed the necessity of abstaining from anything which leads to confrontation, straining the peaceful coexistence between peoples, or which leads to increased arming and to changing the military-strategic balance.

During the discussion of relations between the GDR and Norway, the two sides expressed the desire to deepen cooperation to their mutual advantage.

The chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party expressed thanks for his invitation to the GDR and described his visit as a step in the interests of peace and understanding between peoples. Present at the discussion was Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

GERSTNER DISCUSSES LABOR FORCE PROBLEMS

DW0?1345 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: I want to discuss a problem today which has concerned us for years and even daily--the labor problem. We have full employment, one could even say, maximum employment and hundreds of thousands of vacancies. The GDR economy is in full swing and the growth rates are remarkable. Now the question poses itself of whether such a state of affairs in the long run will be burdened by concerns about the labor force, or whether there are means and ways to cope with the labor force problem. I think I am right to say that there are unclear ideas and also misunderstandings in this respect.

To begin with, let me give you some facts and figures. The GDR has a population of close to 17 million out of which roughly 8.5 million are working, including apprentices. Those employed make up about 51 percent of the population. Perhaps you are surprised at this figure, because you thought full employment means a higher percentage, but we have 3.5 million pensioners and some 4 million youths under 16 years old. Some 51 percent of the population working--that is something, if compared to other countries.

Seen from this angle, we have in the GDR a relatively high number of workers. This statement gains additional weight, considering that the qualification of workers in the GDR is high, very high in an international comparison, with polytechnical education playing a very important role. In answering the question whether enough of the labor force is available, we also have to consider in what way the available labor force is distributed among the individual branches. Some 38 percent of the workers work in the GDR industry. This percentage rose in the past 20 years. About 22 percent work in the service sector, while 20 years ago, it was 16 percent, so the tendency is rising here, too. Many here hold the view that the number of those who work outside material production is too high in the GDR, but this opinion is not correct.

The percentage of those employed in industry is higher in the GDR than in other industrialized countries. It means that in industry we do not have too few workers but too many jobs which are not productive enough. This was stated frequently recently by official scientific authorities. This also was stated by Marx. So it all amounts to increasing labor productivity, with the largest possibilities existing in industry, as the course of the scientific-technological revolution in the past 30 years has convincingly proved.

Dear listeners: Our industrial production has grown continually, totaling M352 billion last year. This is an enormous achievement attained by our workers. The lion's share of this production increase was a genuine productivity increase, but the number of workers in industry also rose to a certain extent. In other words, production grew faster than productivity. Since the 9th party congress we have tried to change this proportion and are happy to hear about more and more enterprises which have succeeded in increasing productivity faster than production. In order to solve our labor force problem we will have to continue on this road. We know that the method to do this is rationalization, comprehensive rationalization. Every day we hear about new progress made in rationalization and our labor productivity has reached a remarkable level.

Last year we saved 364 million working hours through rationalization, which is equivalent to one year's working time of 200,000 employed. This is a very good result, but it does not mean that 200,000 workers more were available. It means that the workers produced more on their jobs and saved working time. The point in this respect also is our own personal attitude to our job. Dear listeners: As impressive as these 364 million saved working hours may be, we must see to it increasingly that rationalization leads to a real savings of jobs and labor force. If despite rationalization the number of jobs in industry has risen, something must be wrong. The workers set free are absorbed too much in their own enterprise instead of being available to our economy as additional labor force. Of course, if new production capacities are installed in a combine, this is no reproach, because the workers set free start work in the new branch. An outstanding example in this respect is the petrol chemical combine, Schwedt, where all workers for the 2 new plants are set free by the combine.

FISCHER CABLES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD292124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--In a letter to Miloslav Ruzek, chairman of the Geneva disarmament committee, GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer has emphasized the need for intensified efforts to make peace secure. He said: "Concerned at the progress of the disarmament negotiations, the GDR took an initiative at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly and, jointly with other states, submitted a resolution which was approved by all member states. The resolution (34/83 C) calls for dispatch in disarmament negotiations and for tackling without delay the tasks set by the relevant UNO resolutions. The GDR recalls this statement of intent, supported by all states, and expresses the expectation that the disarmament committee will act accordingly."

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR, in the declaration of 15 May 1980, affirmed its desire to work tenaciously for arms limitation and disarmament. By the same token it would help the disarmament committee summer session end with effective results.

BRIEFS

OLYMPIC GAMES BROADCASTS--GDR radio will devote a total of 227 hours to the Moscow Olympic games. A live relay about 180 of 200 sports competitions will be shown. Rudi Singer, chairman of the State Radio Committee, in a Berlin press conference today announced these plans of GDR transmitters for the coming months. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1002 GMT 26 Jun 80 DW]

GYORGY LAZAR RECEIVES USSR'S KATUSHEV

LD011132 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, Tuesday received in Budapest's parliament Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, head of the visiting Soviet delegation to the 25th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The cordial, friendly meeting was attended by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Budapest.

The Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation opened its plenary session on Tuesday in parliament. The two delegations are headed by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, co-chairmen of the committee.

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 26 JUNE

AU3O1210 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "The Zambian Prime Minister Has Departed"]

[Text] Having concluded their brief visit, Daniel M. Lisulo, the prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, and his entourage departed from our country on Thursday (26 June).

KADAR, LOSONCZI SEE OFF MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD020912 Budapest MTI in English 0516 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received a farewell call from Donoin Purev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, who later left Hungary for good.

COMMUNIQUE OF MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU301228 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

["Communique on the 24 June 1980 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 24 June 1980. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the country party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committees, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers and the heads of the central press participated in the session. The Central Committee discussed and approved:

--A report submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues;

--A report submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, devoted to experiences thus far in the implementation of the 1980 plan for the people's economy; and

--A report submitted by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on the National Assembly and council elections.

I. Reviewing the international situation, the Central Committee concluded that aggressive imperialist endeavors to upset the military balance of power continue to threaten world peace. The social and political forces interested in defending the peace of mankind and maintaining good relations among peoples are intensifying their activity against cold-war threats. Thus, the international situation as a whole is characterized by the fact that it includes simultaneously elements of detente and tension.

1. In preserving world peace, a determining role is being played by the community of socialist countries, which, in the recent period as before, tenaciously strove to alleviate tension and defend the achievements of detente.

The Central Committee listened to a report on the 14-15 May 1980 Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It concluded that for a quarter of a century already the Warsaw Pact Organization has been reliably defending socialist achievements and European and world peace. The pronouncements of the jubilee session constitute a worthy continuation of the active peace policy pursued by the organization for 2 1/2 decades. The Political Consultative Committee has made additional, highly significant specific and realistic proposals aimed at resolving the most important problems of international life, curbing the arms race, reducing military tension, limiting mass destruction weapons and promoting the effectiveness of disarmament talks.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals are aimed at strengthening trust between the socialist and capitalist countries, the development of bilateral and multilateral relations, and a political settlement of disputed issues. It would further the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence and a consolidation of the achievements of detente if, accepting the proposal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the highest-level leaders of countries would meet and examine possibilities for eliminating international tension and preventing conflicts.

The MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic fully agree with the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's declaration and appeal. On their part, our party and government will do everything for the realization of the proposals and initiatives laid down in these documents.

2. Also in the period that has elapsed, the activity of the party and government well served our national interests, the common foreign political objectives of the socialist countries and the cause of understanding among peoples, national independence, peace and social progress.

Our relations are strengthening and deepening with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in all areas of life. Bilateral and multilateral party and state meetings provided a good opportunity for becoming mutually aware of the experiences obtained in the course of socialist construction and for developing cooperation.

The Central Committee highly values the work of the 17-19 May 1980 CEMA session, at which recommendations with regard to an intermediate-term development of our economic cooperation were adopted. It concluded that it is necessary to complete the coordination of 1981-85 plans as soon as possible. [paragraph continues]

In the future, as before, everything must be done to ensure a further expansion and strengthening of the CEMA countries' economic cooperation.

3. Our people as a whole took pleasure and pride over the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight as part of the socialist countries' joint space research program. This well demonstrates, as do other things, the high standard of the socialist countries' scientific-technical development, the enormous advantages and possibilities of cooperation and the selflessness of the Soviet Union, the fact that it turns achievements in the peaceful conquest of space into a common asset.

The Central Committee conveys our party's and people's recognition to Cosmonauts Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas for their outstanding feat. It expresses its thanks to all the scientists and specialists who, through their work, have made possible the first Hungarian cosmonaut's flight and the success of the joint venture.

4. The Central Committee reaffirmed our country's solidarity with the struggle being waged by the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries for political independence, economic self-reliance and social advancement. Also, in the preceding period the expansion of multifarious relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the developing countries contributed to the successes of this struggle. The Central Committee condemns the imperialist endeavors which, through means of military threats, intervention in domestic affairs and political and economic pressure, prevent peoples themselves from deciding the path of their social development. The Central Committee stressed that the conflicts and crises creating tensions in various areas of the world should be settled fairly, in conformity with the interests of the peoples concerned and through negotiations. It salutes the Afghan people, who are fighting to defend the achievements of the revolution, the appeal of the Government of Afghanistan to Pakistan and Iran with regard to negotiations, and the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops. These steps serve a political settlement of the problems of the area.

5. Faithful to the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Hungarian People's Republic is striving to maintain and expand its relations with the economically advanced capitalist countries as well. The Central Committee stresses that the development of political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations on the basis of a mutual respect of interests is an integral part of the detente process. This manifested itself at the latest meeting between the Hungarian and Austrian premiers, as well as at recent talks between representatives of other capitalist countries and our country.

From the viewpoint of further strengthening European peace, security and cooperation, we attach great significance to the planned Madrid meeting of the countries that have signed the Helsinki agreement. The Hungarian People's Republic is prepared to act together with all participating countries in preparing for it and creating a constructive atmosphere at it. Hungary supports the convening of a European conference devoted to aspects of military detente and disarmament.

6. In our party's opinion, the social forces of various countries have great importance in preserving peace. The Central Committee highly valued the Paris meeting of 22 European communist and workers parties. Approving our delegation's activity, it stressed the significance attached to European communist parties cooperating, in conformity with the responsibility for the future of the continent devolving on them, in the solution of international issues. The appeal of the Paris meeting fosters the collaboration of the communists with all other progressive and peace-loving forces and creates a good basis for the mobilization of the people's masses against endeavors that endanger peace and detente.

7. Curbing the arms race and preserving world peace constitute a universal interest of mankind, for which everybody must join forces irrespective of ideological and political affiliation. The international peace movement is playing a significant role in creating such a collaboration. The Central Committee welcomes the pronouncements made at the Budapest session of the WPC Presidium, which express the anxiety of peoples over the destiny of the world and their determination to act in defense of peace.

II. The Central Committee discussed experiences thus far in the implementation of the 1980 plan for the people's economy and further tasks. It concluded that our people are actively supporting the party's economic-political endeavors and are successfully working on accomplishing the 1980 economic tasks. The extensive work competition launched in honor of the 12th congress and the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation is vigorously continuing. In all areas of economic life, efforts have intensified to bring to fruition the favorable changes that began last year, and to improve the economic equilibrium.

In the first 5 months of the year the effectiveness of economic work has improved, work productivity has increased and the implementing organization has strengthened. Fundamentally, the people's economy has developed in conformity with the plan's requirements.

1. Industrial production lagged behind the plan's provisions somewhat in the first 5 months of the year. Consistent with our economic-political objectives, production is strongly differentiated with respect to branchs and enterprises. Primarily, the production of enterprises capable of intensifying exports has increased. In a few branches--particularly in the machine industry--guided by the requirements of equilibrium, production lessened. The energy supply was even. Production and marketing processes, as well as orders, make it probable for the increase in production to become livelier in the remaining part of the year. Building industry activity was aimed primarily at the completion of construction projects in progress. Harmony between building requirements and capacities has improved.

Basically, the communication and transportation sector has fulfilled its task.

2. In agriculture, the regular sowing and plant-tending chores were completed in good order despite unfavorable weather. The area sown with autumn bread grains is larger than expected and the crops are in good condition. Preparations for harvesting are being made in an organized manner. There are adequate supplies of the materials and machinery required for agricultural production.

Livestock breeding developed satisfactorily. The development of livestock was favorable. The fodder supply is even. There has been an increase in the procurement of slaughter animals and animal-derived products.

3. Investments developed in conformity with the plan's stipulations. Compared with last year, 1 percent more was spent on state central investment projects and approximately 14 percent less on enterprise investments.

4. The foreign economic equilibrium developed in conformity with the plan's requirements in the first 5 months of the year. Exports have increased by more than 5 percent, while imports did not reach last year's level.

5. The new producer price system and stricter financial regulation are beginning to make their effect felt in enterprise management. Enterprises are paying stricter attention to purchasing the raw and basic materials and machine parts actually required for production. Initiatives have been made to replace imports economically.

The income regulation system more intensively and extensively encourages more thrifty use of manpower. The number of people employed in the productive sectors has decreased. Enterprises are adapting their concepts in staffing to actual requirements and more boldly differentiating wages according to performance.

6. The real value of the population's income and consumption is developing according to plan. Under the effect of this year's price increases and reductions, the consumer price level has risen 1.6 percent. Plans serving the improvement of the living conditions of the population are being continuously realized.

7. Proceeding from the resolution of the 12th congress, the Central Committee has agreed with the government increasing, as of July 1980, in a differentiated manner, the family allowances of families with three and more children, single parents with two children and children requiring constant care but not placed in an institute. It deemed as necessary expansion of the social and educational welfare funds of councils. Overall, these social-political measures will raise the income of those concerned by 500-550 million forints in the second half of the year.

8. Evaluating the results of economic work and the development of economic processes, the Central Committee has laid particular emphasis on the following main tasks:

--Promoting the fulfillment of the 1980 plan;

--Ensuring an appropriate supply of goods; and

--Elaborating the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the 1981 plan for the people's economy.

Making the new price and regulation system function effectively, accelerating technical development and enhancing international competitiveness are important requirements from the viewpoint of continued development. To that end a rapid increase of the production of profitable enterprises, enterprises capable of dynamic development, should be supported. The position of enterprises showing a perennial loss should be settled gradually, with consideration to effectiveness requirements.

The accomplishment of the tasks facing us and successful fulfillment of the plan for the people's economy require responsible and disciplined work, greater efforts and rational and thrifty management from central organs of direction and enterprises and cooperatives alike. We can be rightly confident that with the active support of our working people and through joint efforts, we should attain the envisaged objectives.

III. The Central Committee took cognizance of the report on the National Assembly and council elections. It concluded that the preparations for the election of the National Assembly deputies and council members and voting took place in a good political atmosphere, with the active participation of our people.

In the elections, the Hungarian people manifested their agreement with the principal pronouncements of the 12th MSZMP Congress, and reaffirmed their commitment to the socialist order of our society. Out people displayed a high degree of political maturity, and following the PPF's election appeal, were united in support of our policy, the national program for building an advanced socialist society.

The elections have further strengthened the power of the workers class and the people, the readiness to act manifested in the building of a socialist society and national unity. Socialist democracy, the essential feature of our system, has further deepened.

The Central Committee thanks our people for their confidence and for backing the policy of the party and the People's Front. It highly values the work of the organizations and party, People's Front, council and mass organization aktivists engaged in preparing and carrying out the elections, the personal contribution of the hundreds of thousands of people who actively helped the success of the elections.

The Central Committee is of the opinion that our society is reflected well in the composition of the National Assembly and the councils. It is convinced that the newly elected bodies will fulfill their missions and accomplish the tasks laid down in the constitution and law satisfactorily. It is certain that the deputies and council members, who have won the confidence of their voters, will serve the community, our people and our socialist objectives faithfully, to the best of their ability.

The Central Committee has decided on personal issues and accepted recommendations concerning the constituent meeting of the National Assembly, which it will submit to the PPF National Council Presidium.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SWITZERLAND 2 JULY

ID011944 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Frigyes Puja is to leave for Switzerland on July 2, 1980 for an official visit there at the invitation of Pierre Aubert, foreign affairs minister of the Swiss Confederation.

LAJOS MEHES ADDRESSES BUDAPEST CITY COUNCIL

LD011504 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Summary] The Budapest City Council has held its first session after elections. "Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, addressed the session. He empasized that the most important task in the capital is to satisfy housing demands. Mass transportation must be proportionally developed to new housing, the construction of the metro must be continued, and the health service network expanded. Lajos Mehes said it was important to look for cheaper construction possibilities."

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH SFRY--Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade, had talks on barter trade with his Yugoslav partner, Deputy Minister Alija Basic, on 23 and 24 June in Budapest. They reviewed the development and timely problems of the 1980 Hungarian-Yugoslav barter trade turnover, dwelt on economic contacts along the border and exchanged views on preparations for talks pertaining to the 1981-85 long-term agreement. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

ARAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE--A 15-member Arab delegation led by (Adnan Kassar), president of the Beirut Chamber of Commerce has attended a Budapest session of the Presidium of the Hungarian-Arab Chamber of Commerce. The session was briefed on the development of economic and trade relations between the Arab countries and our country, and the joint chamber's activity and next year's cooperation program. "In a speech, (Elias T. Ghantus), deputy secretary general of the Federation of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of the Arab Countries, emphasized that the Arab countries require the participation of the socialist countries--primarily in the areas of foodstuffs supply, modern technologies, joint investments and the training of experts." [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 80 p 9 AU]

SZYDLAK RECEIVES ANGOLAN TRADE UNION AKTIVISTS

ID011516 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 July, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of Poland's Central Council of Trade Unions, (CRZZ), Jan Szydlak yesterday received a 29-strong group of aktivists from the National Union of Angolan Workers, UNTA, which came to this country for a monthly stay organized for them by the CRZZ, GLOS PRACY reported today. Szydlak presented to the Angolan guests current problems relating to this country, the lines of activity of the Polish trade unionist movement and the issues which Polish trade unions are going to come out with at their 9th congress in December, 1980.

He emphasized Poland's solidarity with all the nations engaged in the struggle for freedom and independence, and in this context he said we find particularly dear to us the struggle waged by the Angolan patriots against the acts of aggression from the racist regime of South Africa, he said. "We are deeply convinced that the People's Republic of Angola will overcome all difficulties and secure its nation's freedom and sovereignty," he declared. In the course of their visit to this country the Angolan guests took part in a trade unionist seminar in Sopot, where a tour of the Baltic coast, and visited Torun and Warsaw, among other places.

JARUZELSKI ACTIVITIES IN LIBYA ON 1 JULY REPORTED

LD020752 Warsaw PAP in English 0228 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, 1 July, PAP--Polish delegation led by Gen Wociech Jaruzelski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and minister of national defense, arrived here last night. Its members were greeted at the airport by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander of the Armed Forces of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

This morning, the Polish delegation led by Gen Jaruzelski laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to heroes fallen in the struggle for freedom and independence of the Libyan people. Later, talks with the command of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's Armed Forces began.

On the same day, the Polish defence minister was received by Jadallah Azuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General Popular Committee. Jaruzelski called on Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, chairman of the Arab-Libyan-Polish Friendship Society and the economy secretary of the General Popular Committee, and Bashir Judah, co-chairman of the Polish-Libyan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical co-operation and the land reclamation secretary of the General Popular Committee. The Polish delegation is being received very cordially. The talks are being held in a business-like and friendly atmosphere testifying to the will to further expand mutual cooperation.

WOJTASZEK FOREIGN POLICY REPORT AT 24 JUNE SEJM SESSION

AU272100 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 80 pp 2, 4

[Apparent text of report deliverd by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, at the 24 June Sejm session]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house:

At its recent plenary sessions, the house had the opportunity to familiarize itself with assessments concerning the developing international situation and with plans for Polish foreign policy.

Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, devoted a significant part of his speech to those problems, and Comrade Edward Babiuch, Council of Ministers chairman, dealt with them in the government statement. On 22 April the joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the Supreme Committee Presidium of the United Peasants Party and the Central Committee Presidium of the Democratic Party discussed major trends in, and tasks for, the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. Those issues were also discussed in the forum of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. The present debate on our state's foreign policy and on its main trends offer a splendid opportunity to present the government's current endeavors in that sphere.

Disturbing trends have emerged in the international situation. After the decade that aroused great hopes, produced significant achievements in East-West relations and made all of us aware how creative and useful peaceful coexistence could be, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation have been threatened.

The victory won by the allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition was 35 years old last year. Then the European peoples gathered from the war conflagration and from the enormous devastations and sufferings the conviction that they should, by common efforts, efficiently oppose every attempt to disrupt the rights of peoples and individuals to live in peace, dignity and social justice, that they could build a peaceful order on the continent.

Recently, we also marked the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact--the defense alliance of the socialist states. We set it up in response to the formation of NATO, when cold-war circles prevailed in the West.

Reborn after the war in a new political and territorial shape, the Polish People's Republic has linked its state and national existence with the establishment of a peaceful order in Europe. For 35 years, we have been linking our state's security, within the framework of our alliances, with the struggle for a lasting security and developed cooperation throughout the continent. This is a visision of relations corresponding not only to our vital interests, but also to the interests of all European peoples. Subordinated to this vision are the program, guidelines and political initiatives of the states of the socialist community.

The sum of our Polish historical experiences has made us particularly sensitive to every threat to peaceful international coexistence, has given us both the moral right and the duty to warn and to appeal, and primarily to look--particularly at the time of a threat--for settlements insuring a safe life, free from fear, based on mutual confidence and the broad development of beneficial contacts and cooperation.

The proceedings of the 8th PZPR Congress, preceded by the nationwide debate, were permeated with this spirit. International affairs figured prominently both in the discussions and the decisions of the congress. The congress decisions define it as a priority task to preserve and consolidate positive trends in the developing international situation, and to protect the great achievement brought about by detente for European peoples both in bilateral and multilateral relations. The congress based its decisions on two fundamental platforms constituting an integral unity: activity to consolidate unity and cooperation among fraternal socialist states, and a substantial constructive contribution to the shaping of positive processes in international relations and to their development on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Thus the program mapped out at the 8th PZPR Congress, as well as its current implementation, have become an important factor in the consolidation of the international prestige of Poland as a state that is a trustworthy partner in political dialog and in mutually beneficial cooperation.

We Are Resolutely Against A New Arms Escalation

In May this year we hosted in Warsaw the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. Its results fully and entirely reaffirmed that the line taken by the 8th congress in foreign policy was consistent with the common platform of all allied socialist states. The concrete proposals and the general political tone of the declaration endeavor to restore conditions making it possible to revive the East-West dialogue, to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence, and to look for compromise settlements for difficult European and world problems. The results of the conference and proposals formulated there with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to various aspects of military detente and disarmament, reaffirmed the resolute will of the socialist states to continue the policy of detente, of consolidating confidence and cooperation in East-West relations.

An important contribution toward resuming dialogue on detente and security was made by the Wilanow meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, leaders of the USSR and France, states whose policy plays an essential role in overcoming obstacles emerging on the path of strengthening security and promoting cooperation in Europe and all over the world. That meeting, held with the participation of Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, played a particularly important role in the complicated period of the developing international relations. It also confirmed the respect generally enjoyed by our country all over the world.

Because of the particular significance of Soviet-American relations for international peace and security, we watched with great interest the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state.

Citizen deputies, tensions and difficulties in the international situation have various and complex causes. Along with the fraternal socialist states, we have been pointing out for years that the main source of danger for detente lay in the unstrained arms race wound up by imperialist circles.

The consolidation of political detente calls for concrete achievements in the sphere of military detente. Like the whole world, we pinned great hopes on the signing of the SALT II agreement by the USSR and the United States. The implementation of that agreement would provide real conditions for reviving talks at other levels of negotiations and would give chances to make further advances in the limitation of strategic armaments.

It is our unchangeable opinion that the SALT II agreement should be ratified as soon as possible. This is in the interests not only of the national security of the two great powers, but of all mankind. This agreement corresponds to the only basis possible under the present conditions for a peaceful international system, and that is the balance of power and respect for the principle of equal security of the sides.

The dangerous NATO decision adopted in December last year calling for the deployment of new kinds of American nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West European states, endeavors precisely to upset the existing approximate military balance between the East and the West. Thus it hits at the principle of equal security of the sides. This is an attempt to impose on Europe a new arms race that is very dangerous in its effects and costly.

We are resolutely against the new escalation in the nuclear and conventional arms race. Poland is in favor of solving the problem of nuclear missile armaments in Europe by negotiations. We are resolutely against undertaking any steps that would complicate the situation and that would render preparations for the future negotiations and the negotiations themselves more difficult.

We are doing our best to turn Europe from that disastrous road. In the struggle against armaments and for the consolidation of detente we are prepared to cooperate with all who value the cause of peace and security. We welcome with respect and satisfaction the stand taken by the Apostolic See on those issues and the attitude taken toward them by John Paul II, who from the very beginning of his pontificate has been working to stop the arms race and strengthen world peace.

We Highly Value the Understanding of and Support for Poland's Peaceful Initiatives on the Part of the Allies

May it please the house, it is disturbing that tensions exist outside Europe. We always have been of the opinion that the positive processes initiated in Europe can and should influence other regions in the world. However, such an effort must be based on the realities, on the recognition of the fundamental rights of peoples and of the principles of inter-state relations.

A lasting peace in the Middle East is unattainable without the recognition on the part of Israel of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination. This is a people numbering many millions who for dozens of years have been manifesting their will and determination to organize an independent state in a struggle full of privations and sufferings. Poland supports the inalienable right of the Iranian people to independently resolve their destinies, and to define the path of their development without any outside intervention. We consider that all states must strictly respect obligations stemming from the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. However, we consider that the sovereignty of that or any other country must not be violated under any pretext.

While giving our support to the April revolution in Afghanistan, and while opposing any interference on the part of reactionary forces in its domestic affairs, we noted with satisfaction the constructive initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 to start talks with the interested neighboring countries in order to find political solutions and to reduce tensions in the region.

The USSR decision to withdraw some Soviet military units from Afghanistan marks an important step in that direction. We express our satisfaction at that decision and the hope that it will be favorably accepted in the spirit of the search for constructive solutions by all interested states.

As far as the situation in Southeast Asia is concerned, the condition for stabilization in that region lies in the discontinuation of the pressure exerted on the peoples of Indochina, and in recognition of the positive changes that have occurred on the peninsula through the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. We view with concern the fact that the People's Republic of China continues in its foreign policy the line of challenging the principles of peaceful order in the world, including Europe, of undermining stabilization and security in Southeast Asia and of cooperating with reactionary anti-detente forces.

The present-day world is being harrassed not only by political and ideological tensions, but is also experiencing serious difficulties in the economic sphere. They form a highly complicated knot of interdependent conditions. The constantly growing prices of raw materials and the deteriorating chances of obtaining them are among their manifestations. The rate of increase in national incomes is declining in practically all groups of states, and the vigor of worldwide trade is diminishing. That produces many pressures, tensions and problems. The situation has been additionally deteriorated by the mutual shifting of tensions in the sphere of political and economic relations.

Comrade deputies, the most important aspects of the present international situation, as presented above, fully substantiate the line taken by Polish foreign policy to act in favor of consolidating political detente between the East and the West and all over the world, in favor of strengthening the security of states, in favor of disarmament and of developing all-round and broad international cooperation. Such a policy is in line with the interests of the Polish people. It also responds to the most important challenges of the present day.

People's Poland develops its international activity in close cooperation with the USSR and other allies in the Warsaw Pact. We highly value the understanding of and support for Polish initiatives raised in the international arena on the part of our allies. On our part we cooperate in implementing many constructive proposals made by our allies. The constantly improving mechanisms of political consultation within the alliance of the fraternal socialist states provide a platform favorable for working out common peaceful initiatives. The best proof of this is the sizable packet of proposals made by the socialist states and developed at the routine conferences of the Political Consultative Committee and at the meetings of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. This also has been confirmed by the new initiative of the socialist states to convene a conference of state leaders from all regions of the world.

As hosts of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee, we carried out on behalf of its participants a broad political and diplomatic action to bring to the attention of all governments concerned the ideas, initiatives and concrete proposals worked out at the session. We note with satisfaction the favorable reactions to the substance and tone of the momentous Warsaw declaration.

The forthcoming Madrid meeting will provide a favorable forum for undertaking positive political actions. We are convinced of the need for holding it at a time accepted in advance. It should be prepared so well that the results of the meeting contribute toward an improvement in the present climate in the international situation, and toward the consolidation of detente. We are holding and will hold political consultations at various levels with our allies and Western partners.

We are interested in insuring that the Madrid meeting results in the coordination of practical steps toward the further, comprehensive implementation of the Final Act, and provides conditions for the constructive continuation of the process started in Helsinki. Of essential importance in this respect is the initiative renewed at the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The session's participants also gave support to the proposal, made by Comrade Edward Gierek at the 8th congress, to hold that conference in Warsaw. That conference would constitute an essential part of, and would set a new development trend in the all-European process of detente. We consider that issues concerning its preparation, the range of its powers, and particularly the decision on convening the conference could be discussed at the Madrid meeting.

Notwithstanding the differences existing with regard to the conception of the conference, we consider that terms acceptable for all can and must be sought on those issues. We are endeavoring to insure that the present stage of bilateral consultations draws the stands of the sides closer, so as to attain final agreement in Madrid. Our dialogue is particularly animated with states which--like France--made similar proposals or took clear-cut stands on the urgent need for a debate on military detente and for drafting appropriate decisions aimed at slowing down the rate of armaments, lowering the ceiling of military confrontation and reducing the military activity of the groups.

Poland is invariably interested in attaining progess in the Vienna talks on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is so not only for the reason that those talks apply to the geographic region in which we live, but we are also aware that a reduction in the East-West military confrontation precisely at the point where the two groups are in contact, and where the most formidable weapons have been stockpiled, would positively influence world politics as a whole. We hope that the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact states aimed at adopting in Vienna limitations not affecting the security of any side, will meet with proper understanding on the part of our Western partners. This would make it possible in practice to overcome the impasse and to reach an agreement on the first stage of the limitation.

Having in mind the interests of these or other negotiations, we attach particular attention to various moves conductive to the restriction of armaments and armed forces at the present level. For this reason we and our allies have stated in the Warsaw declaration our readiness to freeze, as of the date agreed to, the number of armed forces on the whole territory covered by the Final Act of the CSCE.

We attach much importance to the strict observance of the agreement on nondissemination of nuclear weapons. We have started concrete preparations for the forthcoming second conference that will review implementation of that agreement.

The United Nations is an important forum to promote positive trends in the world, both political and socioeconomic trends. It also provides a platform to struggle for curbing the arms race on a global scale. Having this in mind, we participate in the works of the disarmament committee in Geneva where we are striving to adopt international agreements, among other things, on the limitation of nuclear armaments, a ban on chemical weapons, a ban on research in and the production of new kinds and systems of mass-destruction weapons, and on providing conditions for the peaceful utilizations of outer space, seas and oceans. This is the objective or our initiatives submitted to that organization. Outstanding evidence of this was the adoption of the declaration on education of the public in the spirit of peace by the UN General Assembly.

The adopted government program for implementing the principles and recommendations of that declaration in Poland provides a proof of our will to tirelessly build foundations for a world free of wars. The preparation of the public for living in peace calls for a long and consistent activity calculated in generations. It is only natural that the education of young people of love for peace, cooperation and mutual understanding is of particular importance in this work.

We Shall Implement the Program for Socialist Economic Integration

May it please the house: The development of Polish economic relations with foreign countries are being affected by factors both lasting and structural in nature, and transitional and dependent on conditions. However, on the whole, the barriers and difficulties that have emerged recently do not facilitate our development and will substantially affect the settlement of many socio-economic problems. On the basis of the analyses made, we are verifying the assessments and activities performed hitherto to insure for Poland an optimal position in the international division of work under changed conditions that are less favorable than in the past.

To settle problems of fundamental importance for the country's development--those concerning raw materials, power supplies, technology, foodstuffs and others--we shall implement the program for socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

We shall streamline and inspire the activity of that organization mainly to insure the implementation of long-term directional [kierunkowe] programs, to expand production-specialization and co-production, and to increase the effectiveness of scientific research cooperation among member countries. Important decisions were adopted in this respect by the recent 34th CEMA Council session.

We are interested in the quick normalization of relations between CEMA and its member states, on the one hand, and the EEC on the other. Such a normalization would be advantageous economically, for all sides involved and it also would contribute a part to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, mainly its economic part.

We value our participation in GATT. It enables us to cooperate in reaching global agreements concerning trade liberalization and to profit by them.

Poland actively participates in international debates in the United Nations and its organizations specializing in problems as essential for us as trade, economic development, industrialization, science, technology, the stabilization of raw material markets, the flow of technology, international navigation, the maritime law, agrarian reforms and protection of the environment. We attach particular attention to preparations for the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly that will deal with problems concerning a new international economic order.

We invariably note the great usefulness of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, among other things as an instrument to carry out a number of decisions of the CSCE Final Act, whose implementation calls for multilateral economic cooperation. Both for our own interests and the interests of all Europe, we attach much importance to the commission's activities to promote trade and industrial cooperation, to protect the environment, and to develop power production and transport.

Poland belongs to states interested in rapidly overcoming difficulties existing in the sphere of international economic cooperation and willing to act in this regard. This seems to be attainable through increased cooperation, a valuable factor stimulating our economic development.

May it please the house, in our foreign policy as a whole we have always attached and shall attach particular importance to cultural and scientific exchanges, to the creation of conditions for honestly informing the public about life in other regions and countries. We shall endeavor to expand our cultural presence in the world. We ourselves derive significant profits from abroad and cultural contacts in many forms with other peoples.

The broad representation of cultural and scientific achievements facilitates rapprochement among societies, consolidates international confidence, and well serves security and the development of cooperation in other spheres. This kind of exchange also stimulates the dissemination of honest and truthful information about the lives of societies. For this reason, while bearing in mind the good name and true image of Poland in the world, we shall continue the policy of drawing our society closer to other peoples by boosting contacts in the sphere of culture, science, education and information.

The growing international contacts call for constantly improving the instruments of consular services to protect the interests of the state and its citizens abroad. This we have been doing and will continue to do through the implementation of the existing consular conventions and the conclusion of new consular conventions, agreements on legal assistance, and accords insuring the protection of the interests of Polish citizens abroad. We shall continue to streamline the functions of the Polish consular services.

We attach much attention to cooperation with Poles living abroad. This is a constant element in our bilateral relations with a number of countries. Its objective is to boost and perpetuate what is Polish, to promote all-round ties with this country. This should also serve to deepen relations between Poland and countries where our compatriots are resettled.

Poles abroad play an important role in the popularization of Poland's historical and present achievements in the countries in which they live, thus boosting our country's prestige abroad.

We Expand and Deepen Bilateral Relations With Other States

May it please the house: In recent times, our bilateral relations with the European socialist states have further expanded and deepened in all spheres. They express the bilateral strivings to consolidate the existing spheres and to find new spheres for bilateral cooperation. They constitute a fundamental factor in strengthening our international positions and the positions of the states of the socialist community as a whole.

The foremost place in these relations invariably belongs to our unfailing ally and friend--the Soviet Union. Predominating in those relations are new and ever more ambitious goals set in cooperation between our two states, as well as close cooperation in the international arena. We are consistently guided by the goals and principles of the alliance treaty whose 35th anniversary was commemorated this year in both countries. Our fraternal relations are characterized by the high dynamics of mutual collaboration in all spheres, and by regular contacts at all party and state levels.

By common efforts, the two states have built a firm basis for those relations in the shape of the constantly growing economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade exchanges. There is rapid progress in other fields, too. As an example in this respect, we can regard cultural and scientific exchanges, and direct contacts between societies in the framework of cooperation between cities and regions in both states.

Guided by the decisions of the 8th PZPR Congress, we shall continue to develop cooperation with the USSR in all fields, because--as the past 35 years in mutual relations have shown--our all-round cooperation and close collaboration in the international arena serves well the interests of both states and promotes their socioeconomic development.

We attach fundamental importance to our all-round relations with our two other direct nieghbors--Czechoslovakia and the GDR. This year Poland and the GDR are solemnly commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Zgorzelec agreement that confirmed the Oder and Nysa Luzycka border as a border of peace and friendship between our peoples. The Zgorzelec agreement is historic, because it broke the age-old chain of hatred and laid foundations for neighborly and close relations between the two societies.

In the plans for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia and the GDR for 1981-85 that are being undertaken, we place emphasis on increasing its effectiveness. We are also convinced that new principles for cultural and scientific cooperation in the following 5-year period will contribute to enriching the forms and substances of our contacts in those spheres, as well as our social contacts with the two neighboring states. We note with satisfaction the constantly developing and deepening direct contacts among voivodships, particularly those on the border, among state and economic institutions, public organizations, creative unions and schools.

We shall continue to intensify the developing relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, aspiring for broader utilization of possibilities for economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and promoting broad tourist exchanges and social contacts.

The broad and mutually beneficial cooperation with Yugoslavia, shaped particularly in the seventies, provides a good basis for further fruitfully developing that cooperation.

We attach much importance to the all-round development of relations with the non-European socialist countries linked with us by close cooperation in the international arena, as well as by ever broader bilateral relations in many forms. Our cooperation with the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic within that framework is expanding in its scope and being enriched particularly in its forms.

We tighten the links of friendship and solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Cooperation with the People's Democratic Republic of Korea is successfully developing also.

Like the other fraternal socialist states, we are for developing inter-state relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

In our foreign policy, an essential place belongs to relations developing for a number of years with West European and North American states on the basis of the principles fixed in the CSCE Final Act. Under the present complex international conditions, it is our basic goal in relations with them to cooperate in favor of preserving and consolidating the structures of detente and cooperation previously built. Engaged in a broad political dialog with those states, we are looking for means to settle the existing problems and are stimulating positive changes on the European Continent.

In our relations with that group of states, we invariably attach much attention to cooperation with France. The friendly relations between our countries and peoples possess rich traditions and motives stemming from the vital interests of Poland and France. They are grounded on the clear-cut political will of both states, a will reflected in documents mapping out guidelines for long-term cooperation. The intensive dialog with France exceeds in its importance the bilateral framework. The current year will bring about new and fruitful impulses in the talks and contacts planned at all levels.

We build our relations with the United States on the rich and old traditions of cooperation. They have particularly developed in the period of detente. That development was manifested in the four Polish-American summit meetings held in the past decade. We regard the United States not only as an important partner in bilateral relations, but as a great power bearing particular responsibility for the maintenance of world peace. We are engaged in an active political dialog with that state, particularly with regard to the problem of security and cooperation in Europe.

Polish-American relations are developing in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres. The U.S. Government assures us about its readiness to cooperate. However, in the economic sphere, the need to oppose protectionist trends, also occurring in that market, still absorbs much of our energies.

An important factor in shaping Polish-American relations lies in the fact that a dozen or so million American citizens are of Polish origin. This is favorable for developing contacts between the two societies. We support such contacts.

The treaty on the principles for normalizing mutual relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany will be 10 years old this year. While confirming the definite nature of our western frontier, that treaty provided a basis for initiating the process of shaping peaceful relations between the two states. We regard the 7 December 1970 treaty, and the process of normalizing relations developing on the basis of the treaty, as other important elements of the infrastructure of detente and cooperation in Europe.

In addition to results of importance for the process of normalization, in our relations with the FRG there are still a number of unsettled issues of essential significance. What we mean is mainly the fact that the FRG has thus far failed to take all the necessary steps and measures stemming from the international legal obligations set in the 1970 treaty. This applies to both legal regulations and acts aimed at shaping public consciousness, and particularly the education of the younger generation. Attaining that goal requires on the part of the FRG a resolute will, commitment and concrete measures.

We shall continue to develop cooperation in all spheres with the Netherlands, Belgium and the northern states--Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. We confirmed that intention during the visits of the Norwegian and Danish foreign ministers, with whom we had talks in Warsaw this month. There are still many possibilities to further develop cooperation with Italy, Spain and other European states. We are also for reanimating our relations with Great Britain. That country counts as an economic partner for us.

We wish to continue to maintain high rates in developing all-round cooperation with Austria. We also highly value our dialogue and cooperation with other neutral and nonaligned European states. We appreciate their creative part in the cause of detente, and are willing to work together with them to consolidate and deepen it.

We build our bilateral relations with Asian, African and Latin American states on the mutual understanding of advantages flowing from their political and economic cooperation with us. We support the struggle waged by their peoples for complete political and economic emancipation. In this context, we particularly value relations with those developing states that are conducting an anti-imperialist policy and have chosen the path of progressive changes and a socialist orientation.

We highly value cooperation linking us with Syria, Algeria, Libya and Iraq. We want to further deepen our friendly relations with great India and to expand cooperation with Mexico, Brazil and Nigeria.

While continuing the present good experience, we desire to develop fruitful cooperation with all developing states in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, primarily for the cause of consolidating peace.

Poland Contributed and Is Contributing a Significant Part to the Cause of Peace

Citizen speaker, may it please the house. The Polish people wish to live and develop in peace. We translate this will into concrete acts. Poland has contributed and is contributing a significant part to the cause of building the structures of peace in Europe and all over the world. In the present difficult period in the international situation, our activity and our initiatives are being received with interest and appreciation in the international arena. We find strong support for our activity in our durable position among the fraternal socialist states, in our long and constructive participation in the European dialogue, and in our achievements scored in cooperation with many states in Europe and all over the world.

Among factors decisive for our position in the world and for the effectiveness and credibility of our foreign policy, particularly important are the moral and political unity cementing all patriotic forces of our people. We have derived that unity from the experiences of our recent history and from the great and epochal accomplishments in the life of our nation. That unity redoubles our strength and consolidates our confidence in a successful future.

The broadest platform for that unity--as Comrade Edward Gierek emphasized at the inaugural session of the Sejm's eighth convocation--lies in the fundamental principles of our foreign policy adopted at the dawn of People's Poland. The more than 35 years of peaceful development and the multiplication of Polish achievements prominently confirm that this policy well serves the vital interests of our people, the consolidation of the independence, sovereignty and security of Poland, and the insuring of favorable foreign political conditions for the country's socioeconomic and cultural development. The foreign policy of our state is being jointly shaped and implemented under PZPR guidance by all forces of our society rallied in the National Unity Front. A particularly important role in inspiring, shaping and implementing our policy belongs to the Sejm as the nation's supreme representative organ. It is our common task to consolidate that role and to unite the broadest possible circles of society around the common cause of all Poles--the cause of the security of our fatherland, of its role and position in the world.

Let me express the confidence that the assessments and guidelines for action presented here will be enriched in the debate and will be endorsed by the house.

JABLONSKI, BABIUCH CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

ID281346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message of congratulations to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in connection with his reelection to that post. Premier Edward Babiuch has sent a message of congratulations to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in connection with his being entrusted once more with that post.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION--PAP--On 20 June E. Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, received a congress delegation of the Republic of Colombia, headed by Senator R. Lievano Perdomo. Some problems concerning the present international situation were discussed. Colombian Ambassador A. Barona Mesa participated in the conversation. During its 1-week visit, the Colombian congress delegation met Sejm deputies, leaders of the ministries of mining, foreign trade and maritime economy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC CONTACTS WITH MONGOLIA--A delegation of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce visited Poland recently at the invitation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. The guests visited the Poznan International Fair and held talks with representatives of foreign trade enterprises. J. Burakiewicz, Polish foreign trade chairman, and Z. Hishgee, chairman of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce, signed a program for cooperation between the two chambers in the period 1980-81. The document provides formal conditions for promoting Polish exports to Mongolia and Mongolian exports to Poland, as well as for exchanging economic information in order to increase trade exchanges. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

DOCUMENTS ISSUED ON HONECKER OFFICIAL VISIT

Joint Declaration

AU301301 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Romanian-GDR "Joint Declaration" on SED General Secretary Erich Honecker's visit to Romania, signed 27 June in Bucharest]

[Text] The RCP and SED and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, as a result of negotiations held 25-27 June 1980 in Bucharest by the party-state delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR;

In accordance with decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the 9th SED Congress;

Highly assessing the fraternal friendship and ever greater development of comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples, in keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Socialist Republic or Romania and the GDR signed on 12 May 1972 and with the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the RCP and SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, signed on 10 June 1977;

Firmly convinced that the continuous deepening of relations between the two parties and states, on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity, is in accordance with vital interests of the Romanian and GDR peoples and contributes to strengthening socialism, peace and detente and promoting cooperation between peoples in Europe and throughout the world;

Determined to expand and deepen cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, with other socialist countries and with developing countries and to develop relations and dialogue with all states, regardless of social system;

Animated by the unflinching determination to act together with all peace-loving states and forces to halt the sharpening of international tension, to actively continue the policy of peace, security and detente, to limit and halt the arms race, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to develop cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage in Europe and throughout the world;

Consistently supporting the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, independence and social progress;

Reiterating the desire to contribute to strengthening international legality, on the basis of principles and goals included in the UN Charter,

Agreed to declare:

I. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, highly assessed results attained in the comprehensive development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. The lasting basis of the development and deepening of these relations are the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

Both parties again stressed the great importance of meetings and talks between the two party-state leaders Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, which each time have given new and strong impetus to strengthening friendship and developing active cooperation and collaboration between the RCP and SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

A decisive role in the comprehensive development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR as well as between the two parties devolves on close cooperation between the RCP and SED.

In accordance with understandings and decisions jointly adopted at the summit level, contacts between representatives of the two party central committees have intensified, in order to attain better exchanges of opinions and information and a mutual knowledge of experience in socialist construction. The plans for exchanges of delegations and experience between the two parties are being carried out under good conditions. Direct links have been expanded between the RCP county bodies and SED regional bodies, between the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front [SDUF] of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR National Front, and between trade union, youth, women and other mass and public organizations.

Cooperation between the highest bodies of state power and between the governments of the two countries has developed in all fields of bilateral relations. Both sides have continued to expand the legal base and to improve the organizational framework of mutual cooperation.

The two sides are determined to consistently continue the exchange of experience in socialist construction and the consultations of developing bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed satisfaction at the results attained in developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Goods exchanges have expanded in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan and the volume envisaged in the long term agreement for the entire 1976-80 period has been exceeded. New agreements on production sharing and specialization have been concluded and the share of products resulting from these ventures is continuously growing in the overall mutual delivereies of goods. There are over 60 bilateral and multilateral agreements and understandings on specialization and cooperation between the two countries. Scientific-technical cooperation in important fields of the national economies of the two countries has also intensified.

In this framework, the two countries positively assessed the activity of the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation and the ever closer cooperation between central planning and foreign trade bodies and between industrial ministries and economic organizations of the two countries.

The two party-state heads expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of the protocol on results of coordinating plans for developing the national economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR for 1981-85, which provides for substantially increasing goods exchanges and lays the foundation for the planned development of economic relations between the two countries. On this basis, the two foreign trade ministries were given the task of concluding a new long-term trade agreement as soon as possible. The economic ministries were asked to act to expand production-sharing and specialization, particularly in machine-tools production, metallurgical and energy equipment, electrical engineering, electronics, computers, fine mechanics and optics, chemistry, agriculture and other branches.

The sides believe that there are opportunities for bringing the share of products resulting from cooperation and specialization ventures to one-third of the overall bilateral economic exchanges.

The sides positively assessed the program on the main cooperation targets in science and technology between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR for 1981-85, which provides for intensifying mutual cooperation in raw materials, energy resources, machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, agriculture, silviculture, food industry and other fields. Indications were given to central bodies of the two countries in charge of science and technology to continue to act to deepen and improve scientific-technological cooperation in fields of mutual interest and to better utilize this cooperation in order to develop and increase the efficiency of the two national economies.

Reiterating the common determination to intensively utilize opportunities created by the increasingly growing economic potentials of the two countries, to raise the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries onto higher qualitative levels and to place it on durable and long-term bases, the two party-state leaders empowered the relevant governmental bodies to act to draft and conclude a long-term program on the key directions of production-sharing and specialization and of scientific-technological cooperation in priority branches of the national economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation within CEMA, which contributes to developing economic ties between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR. They are determined to continue to act, along with other CEMA member states, to carry out the complex program of deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration of CEMA member states as well as special long-term cooperation programs designed to contribute to resolving certain key development tasks in important branches of the national economies.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction the continuous development of bilateral relations in science, culture, education, health, tourism and sports. They positively assessed the signing of a new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and the protocol on setting up the joint governmental commission for cultural cooperation, the joint commission of historians and the conclusion of the convention on resolving and preventing cases of double citizenship. It was agreed that relevant bodies and institutions of the two states should act to expand mutual coverage through the mass information media of achievements attained by the two peoples in building the new system. The sides will continuously develop cooperation in culture, science, education, health, tourism and sports, thus actively contributing to deepening mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker reiterated the determination of the RCP and SED and of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR to promote and develop mutual friendship and cooperation, something which is in accordance with basic interests of the Romanian and GDR peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, detente and international cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

II. The two party-state leaders noted that in the international world, on the one hand, we are witnessing the growing determination of peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of aggression and oppression and to increasingly struggle for peace, detente, the halting of the arms race, social freedom and progress and peaceful international cooperation on an equal basis and on the basis of mutual observance of national independence and sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we are witnessing an increase of the activity of imperialist and reactionary forces, of their attempts to dominate independent states and peoples and to accelerate the arms race. We also witness their flagrant interference in domestic affairs of other states, which jeopardizes detente, peace and freedom, and the independence and progress of peoples.

The two sides expressed deep concern with the recent aggravation of the international situation and with the increased danger to the cause of peace and detente. This is a result of the continuous pursuit of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemony and of the accumulation of certain unresolved international problems. The imperialist circles promoting this policy openly violate the independence and sovereignty of states, interfere in their domestic affairs and resort ever more frequently to the use of threat of force in international relations.

At the same time, new obstacles are raised to restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality of rights and equity. Force or the threat of force is being used increasingly more often against developing countries in the struggle for energy resources and raw materials. This generates instability in interstate relations and leads to the appearance of new hotbeds of tension.

Imperialist and reactionary forces make use of all this in order to increase military budgets and to accelerate long-term armaments programs. Consequently, new obstacles are being raised to strengthening security in Europe, where there has been no progress to date in the field of military disengagement and disarmament, where military expenditures, troops and armaments continue to increase and where means of destruction, particularly nuclear means, continue to accumulate in ever larger numbers, which poses a danger to the continent's peoples.

A particular threat is represented by the NATO decision to produce new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them in Europe. If this decision is implemented, the situation in Europe will sharply worsen, since the increase in the destructive potential placed in Europe will inevitably affect the political climate and vital interests of the continent's peoples and will trigger new huge military expenditures, which will become an ever greater burden for the peoples.

The two sides express their opposition to any such actions designed to undermine detente and prevent the development of cooperation between states. They believe that nothing should be undertaken that can increasingly complicate the international situation. It is absolutely necessary for the socialist countries, the developing and nonaligned countries, all states, and all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces to resolutely act to halt the policy of moving toward tension and "the cold war," and to defend and continue the course of detente. The sides advocate the adoption of efficient measures to strengthen detente and to eliminate from interstate relations anything that prevents this process, as well as to eliminate the methods of pressure, diktat, violation of sovereignty and interference in domestic affairs of other states.

The two party-state leaders stressed that due to the strengthening of the position and influence of socialism in the world, to the successes attained by the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle of peoples and national liberation forces and to the cooperation between socialist countries with other states, radical changes have occurred in the world balance of forces in favor of socialism, peace and independence. This has allowed significant progress to be made in the past 10 years in the process of detente and in developing cooperation between states, regardless of their social system.

The sides expressed the conviction that socialist countries, peace-loving states and all progressive and democratic forces, by resolutely acting against the imperialist policy of domination, tension and pursuing a "cold war," are able not only to preserve everything positive that has been achieved but can also ensure the continuation of detente and the attainment of positive changes in the entire system of international relations and to increasingly wage the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

The two sides noted that the 25 years since the creation of their defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact countries, in cooperation and collaboration with other countries and all peace-loving forces, have been confidently and efficiently resolving the following tasks of vital importance: To prevent a new war in Europe, to contribute to strengthening peace by all means, to reduce international tension and to develop peaceful and equal cooperation between states. The sides stressed the importance of statements adopted by the Warsaw Pact states on 15 May 1980, which contain a broad action program for continuing the policy of detente and cooperation, for halting the arms race, proceeding to military disengagement, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating force from international relations, resolving differences between states only through peaceful means and for defending the peace, independence and security of the peoples. They highlighted the importance of convening a summit meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world, which should give priority to the task of eliminating international hotbeds of tension and preventing war.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR are determined to jointly act along with other Warsaw Pact states, other socialist countries, all peace-loving states and all progressive and democratic forces in the world to implement the proposals included in the documents adopted in Warsaw.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, reiterated that the limitation and halting of the arms race and the achievement of concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, are key issues of current international relations, on which the peace, security and progress of mankind depend. They advocate continuing negotiations on limiting strategic weapons, urgently reaching understandings at negotiations underway and resuming, or starting, constructive negotiations on measures to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, a goal which the socialist states are consistently pursuing, and a goal also advocated by the United Nations.

The two sides consider that the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles until their complete liquidation, the banning forever of the utilization of nuclear weapons and a total ban on nuclear tests are urgent tasks necessary to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

In order to limit and halt the arms race, both sides again spoke out for reducing military expenditures, troops and armaments, dismantling foreign military bases, withdrawing foreign troops from territories of other states and establishing nuclear free zones and peace zones in the most diverse areas of the world, including Europe.

As members of the defensive alliance of certain socialist countries, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR support the concurrent abolishment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and, as a first step, the abolishment of the military organizations of both groups, beginning with a mutual reduction in their military activity.

The two sides advocate the speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty and believe that the postponement of this ratification by the United States does not serve the cause of detente and peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed the major importance attached by the two states to ensuring security and developing cooperation in Europe. They advocate intensifying efforts aimed at a consistent and full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, a charter of European peace and security, a long-term program of cooperation to the benefit of all European peoples.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR consider that the current international situation requires the intensification of efforts to thoroughly prepare this year's Madrid meeting and to create a climate of mutual trust and understanding. Such a climate is necessary for the success of this meeting, which plays an important part in strengthening detente, ensuring security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The sides belive that the Madrid meeting can agree on practical measures concerning the military and political aspects of European security and the development of cooperation in all fields among participating states. The key issue now among the issues on which the consolidation of peace in Europe depends, is the military disengagement and disarmament on the continent. The proper preparation of the Madrid meeting and the achievement of progress in reaching agreement on its decisions could constitute a good reason for the participation of foreign ministers in adopting these decisions.

The adoption by the Madrid meeting of a decision on convening a conference for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, proposed by the Warsaw Pact states, would be of great significance. This conference can become an essential part and a main guide for developing the all-European process started by the Helsinki conference. The convening of such a conference would create a favorable basis on which to continue the inplementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the strengthening of trust and the reduction of confrontation in Europe.

The two sides spoke out for a speedy start and successful development on negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, in order to halt the nuclear arms race and the expansion of nuclear missiles arsenals in Europe and to attain a military balance at ever lower levels. They stressed the need for NATO to cancel the decision on the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe or at least to postpone the implementation of this decision, so as to create conditions for the start and successful development of negotiations.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR advocate constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, without jeopardizing the security of the sides, and note that the socialist countries participating in the talks--through the proposal they advanced--have taken important steps toward bringing closer the different viewpoints. They advocate also adopting military disengagement measures in other parts of Europe as well as in the Mediterranean.

In this respect, the sides reiterated their positive attitude towards the decision of the USSR to unilaterally withdraw a certain number of troops and armaments from Central Europe and toward the implementation of the decision.

The two sides spoke out for developing and strengthening mutual understanding, trust and cooperation, on the basis of good neighborliness, in the Balkans and for turning this region into an area of lasting peace, without nuclear arms, which corresponds to the interests of the Balkan peoples and of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They emphasized the positive importance of treaties and of the normalization of relations between the socialist states and the FRG as well as the importance of the quadpartite agreement on West Berlin. The two sides consider the strict observance of these treaties and agreements which are based on recognition of political and territorial realities in Europe, an important precondition for strengthening peace, detente and cooperation in Europe.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR resolutely advocate a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of conflicts. This requires strict observance of sovereign rights and the independence of all states, total renunciation of interference in their domestic affairs, nonuse of force and threat of force, and nonrecourse to attempts to impose foreign domination over them and turn them into bridges for aggression against other states.

Both sides expressed the firm conviction that an overall just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem can only be attained with the direct participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinian Arab people through their representative, the PLO. Such a solution requires Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination, including the right to create an independent state, and guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of all states in that area.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR advocate a peaceful solution to the Cypriot problem, on the basis of observance of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, for a settlement of the problems between the two communities on the island without any foreign interference and for the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions.

The sides support the Iranian people's inalienable right to freely decide their destiny, without any foreign interference, and to determine their own path of development.

Both sides stressed the need for a political solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan. Such a settlement must provide a firm guarantee that all forms of foreign interference against the government and people of Afghanistan will cease completely and will not be repeated. Once all forms of foreign interference against the government and people of Afghanistan have totally stopped, the Soviet troops will begin to withdraw in accordance with the USSR statements. In this respect, they hail the withdrawal of certain Soviet troops from Afghanistan, a withdrawal agreed upon between the USSR and the Afghan Government, as a positive step toward a political resolution of this serious problem.

The sides reiterated their support for the constructive initiatives and proposals made by the DPRK for the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of Korea and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. This is in the interests of the Korean people and of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The two party-state leaders again expressed solidarity with consistent support for the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for national independence and social progress.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker hailed the victory of the patriotic forces of the Zimbabwe people and the creation of their independent and sovereign state. They reiterated solidarity with support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization for freedom and independence. They also expressed support for the struggle of the people of South Africa for the speedy and full liquidation of the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid.

Both sides highlighted the important positive role of the nonaligned movement in international life and its contribution to resolving key problems of mankind. They positively assessed the results of the sixth conference of heads of state and governments from these countries, which took place in 1979 in Havana. [paragraph continues]

They support the decision of this conference aimed at strengthening international peace and security, achieving disarmament, creating peace zones, dismantling foreign military bases on the territory of other states, preventing any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other states, ensuring the rights of peoples to free and independent development, eliminating imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and building a new international economic order on equitable and democratic bases.

In connection with the particular importance of eliminating gaps in the economic development of states and restructioning international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the two sides stressed the significance of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly this summer, a session devoted to the new international economic order. They expressed the hope that the proceedings and results of this session will contribute to promoting equal international cooperation in the economic field, including assistance to the efforts of developing countries to accelerate the pace of their economic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker stressed the need to democratically restructure the entire system of international relations and the particular importance of the active and equal participation of all states in resolving international problems, which is in accordance with the interests of all peoples and the cause of detente, peace and cooperation in the world.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR are determined to strengthen and deepen fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields with socialist countries and to develop relations will all states.

Both sides attach great importance to increasing the role and contribution of the United Nations in strengthening peace, detente and security in the world; developing cooperation among peoples and resolving the problems of the contemporary world, in accordance with the principles and goals contained in the UN Charter. They stress the need to resolve all contentious problems between states through peaceful means alone, with the participation of the interested states and on the basis of equality and mutual trust.

III. The RCP and SED are determined to contribute to continuously strengthening the unity and cooperation of communist and workers parties on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equality of rights, independence, mutual respect and noninterference in domestic affairs.

They reiterate the topical importance of cooperation targets and principles included in the document of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties in Europe and will continue to work for their implementation.

Both sides expressed the conviction that in the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation the primary task of all communist and workers parties is to act to broadly mobilize the broadest political and social forces as well as the people's masses in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. It is necessary to unite all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, and for strengthening international security, national independence and social progress.

The RCP and SED reiterate the determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other communist and workers parties in order to attain these goals. They will likewise continue to act to strengthen cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with other progressive and democratic parties and with all peace-loving forces.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed full satisfaction with the results of the visit and talks in Romania. They are firmly convinced that this makes a new and important contribution to continuously strengthening relations of fraternal friendship and mutual cooperation between the RCP and SED, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, progress, peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Issued on 27 June 1980 in Bucharest.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Joint Communique

AU301310 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 80 p 5

["Communique on the Official Friendship Visit of a GDR Party-State Delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania," signed in Bucharest on 27 June]

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a GDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 25-27 June 1980.

The GDR party-state delegation laid a wreath at the monument of heroes in the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Comrade Erich Honecker and the members of the GDR party-state delegation toured economic, cultural and social establishments and had friendly meetings with party-state aktivists and with working people in Bucharest, Sinaia and Brasov.

The GDR representatives were received everywhere with cordiality and hospitality as an eloquent expression of the esteem and friendship shared by the two peoples.

Comrade Erich Honecker awarded Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the "Karl Marx" Order, conferred upon him on his 60th birthday, 26 January 1978, as a mark of recognition of his outstanding merits in the struggle for peace and socialism, for understanding among peoples and for developing fraternal relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker delivered speeches at the friendship rally held in Bucharest. The rally clearly expressed the fraternal friendship between the two countries and their determination to further develop the multifaceted collaboration between the RCP and the SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

Official talks were held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended: For the Socialist Republic of Romania by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister state secretary, and adviser to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and director of the chancery of the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Tancu, deputy chairman of the Government Commission for Economic Cooperation and Collaboration; and Gheorghe Tache, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

For the GDR by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Seigfried Bock, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Nitzchke, deputy minister of foreign trade; Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA working group of the SED Central Committee; Frank Joachim Hermann and Joachim Wolff, advisers to the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

During their exchange of views, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions taken by the 12th RCP Congress and by the 9th SED Congress, and on preparations for the 10th SED Congress. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker highly praised the great achievements and successes attained by the working people of the two countries, led by their Marxist-Leninist parties, in furthering the construction of the developed socialist society.

The two party-state leaders examined in detail the current stage of bilateral relations and mapped out guidelines to further strengthen and deepen the cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. They also exchanged detailed views on current aspects of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement.

During the visit, the members of the two party-state delegations had working meetings at which they examined specific aspects of the bilateral relations and cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council signed a joint declaration.

The following documents were also signed during preparations for the visit and during the visit itself:

--A protocol on further expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR;

--A protocol on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR for 1981-85;

--A program of the chief cooperation targets in science and technology between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR for 1981-85;

--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR;

--A protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1980 and during 1981-85 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs of the GDR; and

--A working protocol between the Romanian Radio and Television Authority and the State Television Committee of the GDR Council of Ministers on Cooperation in the area of television for 1980-81.

The two sides also signed several long-term agreements on production specialization and sharing, and on mutual deliveries of metallurgical equipment, power transformers, electrical switches and other machine-building products.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the GDR highly praised the fruitful results of their talks, and emphasized that the official friendship visit paid by the GDR party-state delegation, the joint declaration and the other documents signed during the visit constitute a new and important contribution to expanding the close relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, for the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of international socialism, detente, peace and cooperation.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on an official friendship visit to the GDR.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Bucharest, 27 June 1980.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER LONGO

AU0119l945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1980--On July 1, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received in Neptun resort Pietro Longo, secretary general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The guest expressed his gratitude for the possibility of meeting the R.C.P. general secretary, of exchanging opinions on stringent and highly topical questions that concern mankind, pointing to the important and active role of Romania's policy, to the significant, widely acknowledged contribution of the Romanian head of state to the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security, to the achievement of a broad and useful dialogue with remarkable personalities of the international life.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at meeting again I.D.S.P. Secretary-General Pietro Longo, specifying that the latter's Romanian visit was a contribution to broadening and strengthening the good relations between the two parties, between Romania and Italy, between the two friendly peoples.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged with regard to the activity and concerns of the two parties, to some questions related to the development of the relations between the R.C.P. and I.D.S.P., just as to some current aspects of the international situation.

In that context, satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the relations of cooperation between the two parties as well as the wish that those relations develop to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, detente, security and collaboration. The resolve was reiterated to contribute to the expansion and deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and productive collaboration between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields, to the strengthening of the Romanian-Italian cooperation in the international arena.

Current international issues being approached, stress was laid on the particularly complex character of the world situation following the intensification of the policy of redividing the zones of influence, the sharpening of contradictions among states or groups of states, a fact which endangers peoples' independence and sovereignty, their struggle for free and self-reliant development, for the peace, detente and security of the entire world. It was stressed that, although the highest point of tension had been surpassed due to peoples' opposition to the imperialist policy of confrontation and strength, the international situation kept being tense, fact which calls for intensified efforts by all progressive, revolutionary and democratic forces, by public opinion in the struggle for a comeback to the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and respect for all states' independence. It was also stressed that peace and international security called for appropriate measures for extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and conflict in various parts of the world and for settling interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, by negotiations, for eliminating the threat or use of force from interstate relations. Highlighted was also the significance for the policy of detente and peace, of an urgent passage to reducing military expenditures and armaments, to disarmament, to nuclear one in the first place, thus sheltering the peoples from world conflagrations.

During the interview, special attention was paid to European questions with emphasis on the necessity of intensified efforts for the good preparation of the Madrid meeting which should give a fresh impetus to the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act with regard to the building of genuine security and the achievement of unpampered cooperation, and should favour alike the passage to serious and concrete negotiations on military disengagement and the reduction of armaments on the European continent, to halting the deployment of further missiles and decreasing the existing ones, to European disarmament.

The Middle East situation being examined, stress was laid on the special importance of continuing the efforts towards establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue, by the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, to guaranteed independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the region.

Highlighted was the fact that international stability required the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, as well as the significance of the U.N. special session due this year on this matter which should elaborate a new development strategy helping all the lagging countries' efforts towards progress.

Both sides pointed to the importance of strengthened collaboration among all the leftist forces--the communist, socialist, social democratic parties and other progressive forces, irrespective of their political, ideological or religious beliefs, in the struggle for safeguarding the working people's fundamental rights, against the reactionary forces of neo-fascism, for the attainment of the ideals of progress, prosperity and peace of all peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU301415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 80 p 5

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam on the Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE].

The first congress of COPWE affords me the pleasant opportunity of conveying to you, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks entrusted to you, and to the friendly Ethiopian people new victories along the path of revolutionary changes and socioeconomic progress. The establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia is one of the great achievements of the Ethiopian people's revolution, which will mark a moment of historic importance in the struggle to mobilize all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of the nation in the process of building a new social system.

We want to express our conviction that the RCP and the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia will establish and develop relations of friendship and cooperation based on full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each party's right to independently work out its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the specific conditions in which it is carrying out its activities. This will contribute to expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Ethiopian cooperation, to strengthening the solidarity of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the world in the struggle to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, and to the triumph of the cause of international peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BANC MEETS WITH LEBANESE PRESIDENT SARKIS IN BEIRUT

AU011845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, (AGERPRES), 1/7/1980--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., now paying a visit to Lebanon, were received by the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the presidents of Romania and Lebanon.

President Ilyas Sarkis thanked the Romanian state's leadership, President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support Romania had granted to Lebanon in most varied domains at times of heavy trials that country had to overcome in the last five years. Pointing to the friendly links between Romania and Lebanon, between the two peoples, the Lebanese president expressed his wish that they would develop ever stronger in the future. Iosif Banc was also received by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. Reference was made to the good relations existing between Romania and Lebanon as well as to the role of the two governments in multilaterally developing the Romanian-Lebanese relations.

During their visit to Lebanon, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party had interviews with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by Nikola ash-Shawi, leader of that party, with a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon led by 'Asim Qansuh, secretary-general of that party, as well as with a delegation of the Syrian National Social Party of Lebanon led by (Moustafa Ezzedine), president of the Supreme Council of that party.

DUMA, MARGARITESCU RECEIVE CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU011847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1980--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met on July 1 with the parliamentary delegation of Cyprus led by Alecos Polydorou Mihailidhis, president of the House of Representatives.

Views were exchanged during the interview on the further expansion of the Romanian-Cypriot relations on various planes--political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural. Approached were also questions of mutual interest regarding the evolution of the international political life.

The same day, Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of Cyprus.

Aspects regarding the collaboration between the two countries in various domains were approached during the talks just as the possibilities of expanding and diversifying mutual advantageous commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

SCINTEIA REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU2611121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--The intense development of relations of friendship and collaboration with the developing countries is an orientation of fundamental importance and significance--SCINTEIA writes in an article printed in its June 26 issue within a permanent section devoted to the anniversary of 15 years since the ninth congress of the R.C.P. The Bucharest newspaper points to the objective necessity of strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, highlighting the similarity of historical interests of the Romanian peoples and of the peoples of the newly independent states.

Romania, herself a developing country, shares the same concerns and objectives, is on the side of these states in their efforts for economic and social progress, for the liquidation of the existing inequities, and the establishment of new-type international relations grounded on equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage.

The essential facets of the new concept of collaboration with these states, substantiated by Romania, are the convening of long-term understandings and the introduction of new forms of economic cooperation--the newspaper writes pointing out that the share these states hold in Romania's foreign trade increased from 4.9 per cent in 1974 to 22 per cent in 1979. Romania helps building 130 economic units and social establishments in various developing countries where some 30 joint companies carry on activity.

Concomitantly with the unprecedented development of economic relations, the political cooperation between Romania and the developing countries has also expanded and consolidated, fact materialized in numerous initiatives and actions taken both within the U.N. and other international forums. Romania has firmly militated for the achievement of the unity of action of the developing countries with a view to promoting their interests, for the provision of conditions necessary to ensure an active and effective participation of these countries in the settlement of the issues confronting contemporary mankind. Romania is highly appreciative of the role the nonaligned countries play in international life, of their struggle against the old policy of domination and oppression, for the liquidation of the policy of blocs and of zones of influence.

AGERPRES REPORTS DEATH OF RCP OFFICIAL MIHAI DALEA

AU012048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party announces that Mihai Dalea, (63), member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first vice-chairman of the Central Party Collegium, veteran of the working-class and communist movement of Romania, died on July 1.

The obituary released mentions that Mihai Dalea joined the working-class movement since his youth becoming member of the Romanian Communist Party in 1935.

After the country's liberation, he held responsible offices in the party and state apparatus, in mass and public organizations.

The obituary shows that Mihai Dalea served with his entire capacity and energy the cause of the working-class and of the party, took part with revolutionary passion in the most important moments of the struggle for winning and installing people's power, made an important contribution to the great work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, to the implementation of the home and foreign policy of the Romanian party and state.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES COOPERATIVES, ZOOTECHNICAL UNITS

AU211416 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning participated in the concluding session of the working meeting with zootechnical cadres. This meeting, which started yesterday in plenum and sections, was attended by almost 1,000 experts in zootechny, research and higher education as well as by secretaries of county party committees in charge of agrarian matters, executives of central agricultural bodies, party aktivists and representatives of mass and public organizations."

The concluding session of this meeting, which was held in the Bucharest hall of radio and television, was also attended by "Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Dumitru Popescu, Nicolae Giosan, Ilie Radulescu, and Marin Vasile." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech which will be published later.

"In the afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu participated in the concluding session, held at the Bucharest palace of the republic, of the nationwide conference of consumer cooperatives, artisan cooperatives, agriculture production cooperatives and people's councils on issues concerning small-scale production and services to the population." The following party-state leaders were also present: "Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Leonte Rautu, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Richard Winter, Ilie Radulescu and Marin Vasile." This meeting, which started yesterday with the participation of over 1,500 experts in the respective fields, was also addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose speech will be published later.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT CULTURAL AGREEMENT--An agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges between Romania and Cyprus for 1980-81 was signed in Bucharest. The program provides for expanding mutual exchange in education, science, culture, health, sports, press, television and radio. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 80 AU]

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM CARTER

LD011946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic has received a personal message from President of the United States Jimmy Carter. The message expresses President Carter's warm gratitude for the hospitality accorded during his visit to Yugoslavia and points out the fruitful Yugoslav-U.S. talks which focused on better mutual acquaintance and the further development of bilateral cooperation on the previously determined foundations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ OPEN

LD011728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 July, (TANJUG)--During the Yugoslav-Iraqi talks on economic cooperation, opened here in Belgrade today, both sides stressed that the cooperation is traditionally successful, both countries are interested in even faster development of the cooperation and in its encompassing new spheres.

During the talks, it was said that the frequent meetings between Yugoslav and Iraqi delegations and experts enable even better acquainting with technical-technological achievements in both countries.

The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Yugoslav Government member and Federal Committee for Energy and Industry President Stojan Matkalijev while the Iraqi delegation, which arrived here today, is headed by Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S MIDEAST TALKS REPORTED

LD011950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 1 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav Government delegation, headed by Yugoslav Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic, has held economic talks in several Middle East countries.

The talks between the delegation (?and) the finance minister of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Hamdan al-Maktum, focused on cooperation between the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia within the non-aligned movement and on the world situation.

In Kuwait, the delegation held talks in the corporation for trade, finance, and investments. The talks focused on Kuwaiti-Yugoslav financial cooperation.

During talks in Lebanon, agreement was reached on a speedy foundation of a Yugoslav-Arab bank, based in Beirut. The bank activity is to cover the entire Middle East.

The talk with Lebanese Finance Minister 'Ali al-Khalil focused on Yugoslav work organisations' greater engagement in Lebanon. An agreement is to be prepared on the protection of investments from non-commercial risks, crediting Yugoslav exports of equipment and carrying out works in Lebanon, it was agreed.

The Lebanese-Yugoslav commodity exchange, which will, as estimated, reach the value of 40 million dollars this year, is part of general economic cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries, which was (?mutually assessed) successful and as having potentials for further development.

LUKANOV BULGARIAN DELEGATION HOLD TALKS WITH STAMBOLIC

AU011934 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 BTA--Talks were held here today between a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and a Serbian economic delegation, headed by Mr Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Parliament of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Mr Lukanov dwelt in detail on the industries in which real possibilities exist for active long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Serbia. Bulgaria can deliver to Serbia installations for the food industry, for the ceramic works, as well handling and hoisting machines and installations. She, on the other hand, shows interest in power generation and electrical installations, cars, heavy road-building machines and installations manufactured in Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian side sees considerable possibilities for cooperation in farm machine manufacturing. Mr Lukanov dwelt in detail on the prospects for cooperation in the field of electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and metallurgy.

To achieve better coordination not between single enterprises but between groups of interprises Mr Lukanov proposed for discussion the question of establishing communities of interests between the production and foreign trade organizations of the two countries. He expressed confidence that the good prospects and relations and especially the brisk activity of different economic organizations in both countries of late offer a good basis for the fulfillment of these ideas and proposals.

Mr Stambolic fully supported Mr Lukanov's ideas and added some of his own. He stated that Mr Lukanov's idea of communities of interests between production and foreign trade organizations is fully acceptable and will be discussed by the respective Yugoslav organizations with a view of establishing the forms and character of these communities. He underlined that in the last two or three weeks many delegations and specialists were (?exchanged) by the two countries who did useful work. It is necessary, however, to continue this activity, starting the preparation of concrete agreements, which will be signed in Sofia during the economic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Serbia this year.

MINIC TALKS WITH FRENCH PARTY'S FITTERMANN

LD011922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)--Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Milos Minic today conferred with member of the Secretariat and Politibureau of the French Communist Party Charles Fittermann. Fittermann is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency. [Words indistinct] activity of the LCY towards strengthening socialist self-management and some questions of the international situation were discussed during the lengthy and friendly talks.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD012054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Chong Kwang-sun [name as received], DPRK ambassador to the SFRY, at the latter's request. During their conversation they noted with pleasure that the good relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party were developing successfully and that this was also positively reflected in the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK as a whole. They also talked about the two parties' activities in the internal and international fields.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER BAKARIC DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

LD011200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Following successful surgery and treatment Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has left the clinical center in Ljubljana. On doctors' advice Comrade Bakaric will spend some time resting.

[Signed] The SFRY Presidency

JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD020908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly has begun in Belgrade. At the session Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will submit a report on the economic developments this year and on the possibilities for the development of our country next year. At separate sessions the delegates of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will discuss economic trends and will adopt several reports and bills.

PROSPECTS FOR 1980 WHEAT HARVEST REPORTED

LD011714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)--The wheat harvest in Yugoslavia this year is expected to yield about 5,050,000 tons. If these prospects are fulfilled, the harvest will be 500,000 tons above last year. The best harvest is expected to be gathered on fields in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina--about 1.73 million tons. This year's harvest, however, will not meet domestic needs and another 500,000 tons will be imported.

SOWING OF CORN, BEETS LESS THAN PLANNED

LD012046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Summary] Belgrade--According to the latest information supplied by the Federal Institute of Statistics, the sowing of corn, sugar beets and sunflowers was less than planned. Corn was sown on some 2.2 million hectares, 54,000 hectares less than in the spring last year. Some 130,000 hectares were sown with sugar beets, about 10,000 hectares less than last year. A total of 21 sugar processing factories will work on the processing of sugar beets this year and it is clear already now that they will not have enough beets to process.

Some 180,000 hectares were sown with sunflowers. This is 77,000 hectares less than last year. Oil factories, too, will face a lack of raw material. This is the result of unfavorable weather as well as of incorrect production and sale prices which have diverted farmers from sowing industrail crops.

SERBIAN MEETING VIEWS PLANNING, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU301911 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Text] Presidents of the communal assemblies of the city of Belgrade and presidents of the intercommunal regional communities of Serbia held a consultative meeting today on the preparation of a new medium-term plan, on implementing the economic stabilization measures and on the coming amendments to the constitutions of Serbia and Yugoslavia. The introductory speeches were made by Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly. Here is a report about the consultative meeting by Dusan Mitic:

Milovan Makovic, vice president of the Executive Council, stressed that there was a lag in preparing the plan, although many tasks have already been carried out. The first stage of the plan, within which some 50 studies and analyses for preparing the plan were made, ended within the specified time limit. However, the second stage--involving the drafting of some 40 accords and the drafting of the plan itself--is rather behind schedule because of the great volume of work. For this reason all those involved have been asked to work intensively so that the plan can be adopted this year. However, despite this, there may be a delay in adopting the plan.

What is most important at this moment in the plans' peparation is that many difficulties that have manifested themselves to a greater extent will now be of a lasting nature, or rather that the problems facing us cannot be overcome within a brief period. Problems of employment will be intensified and the same applies to securing imported raw materials. Because of the world market situation higher quality work is demanded as well as a better use of our own potentials. All this is particularily important if one bears in mind that Serbia has been developing ever since 1968 at a slower pace than the country's average rate of development.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, spoke about certain mistakes in development and about the consequences that have resulted. One of the mistakes was made--and we feel the consequences--in 1973 when the first energy crisis occurred. In Ivan Stambolic's view, we want to draw up a development stategy that will mean not just tactical strategy to win a battle on the way to economic stabilization and more successful development but a strategy that will insure we can win the war.

Pointing out numerous examples demonstrating that the problem of development could also be resolved differently, Ivan Stambolic cited, among other things, the example of the Tutin commune which has over 15,000 cows. Had these cows been giving 3,500 liters of milk each per year, then this commune would not be an underdeveloped region.

Several presidents of the intercommunal regional communities and presidents of the communal assemblies participated in the discussion of this introductory speech. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, then spoke about the present stage of preparations for amending the constitutions of Serbia and Yugoslavia. He stressed that agreement was reached on the proposed amendments, except that amendment dealing with the length of the term of office of the president and members of the Federal Executive Council.

The amendments in Serbia's constitution will be somewhat broader so as to partially change the field of activity of the individual chambers of the Serbian Assembly. These changes were made earlier in the other republics. It is considered that Serbia's Constitution, and Yugoslavia's Constitution as well, should envisage that the term of office of the president, vice president and presidents of the assembly chambers should last 1 year, while the term of office of the executive organs should be 4 years. Such changes should also be envisaged for the intercommunal regional communities and the communes.

KOSOVO LEAGUE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD012022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Pristina--The development of socioeconomic relations and the policy of economic stabilization are at the center of the ideopolitical activity of the league of communists and of all organized socialist forces in Kosovo. The results of this activity have contributed to a favorable political situation in the province; to the unity of the working people and of the nations and nationalities and to an increase in their trust in the policy of the League of Communists, in its ability to ensure the efficient resolving of all difficulties through the mobilization of all social forces; and also to resolving the economic difficulties we now face. This was the assessment made by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial League of Communists Committee, in submitting the introductory report at today's session of the provincial committee which discussed the topical tasks of implementing economic stabilization in the province.

Petar Kostic recalled first that despite the growth in production of industry and mining by 3.9 percent, in total receipts of 61 and of income of 56 percent, as well as more harmonious relations in the distribution of income and personal incomes and reduction in losses, the results achieved in the first half of this year were not in line with the demands for speedier development, plans and possibilities. Kostic said: This indicates many subjective weaknesses and objective difficulties, as well as that the actions of the League of Communists in basic organizations of associated labor are not being fully implemented and that good organization which makes for more systematic overcoming of problems is lacking. The economic stabilization policy has not been accepted in all environments as the condition for successful business activity, as the rule of behavior and of economic activity, Kostic warned. He went on to add that personal and collective responsibility for the nonimplementation of decisions, agreements and accords should be made more incisive.

Though the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council represent further difficulties for the position of the Kosovo economy, in particular due to its low material base, unfavorable structure, low orientation toward exports and significant reliance on imports of foreign equipment, their effects will provide conditions for more favorable trends. The change in the dinar exchange rate and some other measures will also make some social problems in the province more severe. Kostic stressed that it was necessary to compile as early as possible concrete programs of social policy both at the level of the province as well as in municipalities and all organizations of associated labor.

The secretary of the Presidium of the provincial committee stressed in the end that the implementation of the economic stabilization policy represented the necessary long-term and most concrete action by the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces, the involvement of every working man and citizen and opposition to all phenomena of intertia, lack of discipline and irresponsibility as well as to all forms of technocratic and bureaucratic behavior.